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## "SLAP-HAPPY" INOUE

### Canada-Born Japanese Testifies

## WORLD'S RICHEST GOLD MINE

London, April 16.  
Gold mining shares on the London and Johannesburg stock exchanges went wild this morning at the news of a sensational rich borohole strike in South Africa.

The Binkport and Western Holdings Companies jointly announce that a borehole five miles southeast of Orenburg (centre of the new Orange Free State goldfield) has intersected reefs averaging more than 23,000 inch pennyweights of gold per ton. This is stupendously richer than any previous South African gold strike. It is about 100 times richer than the ordinary Rand ore, which runs about 250 inch pennyweights. Hitherto 700 inch pennyweight ore mined by the famous Blyvoor Company was regarded as phenomenal.—Reuter.

## Camouflage Of Fascism

London, April 16.  
A Moscow radio commentator said yesterday that German reactionaries were organizing political parties in the American and British zones to restore the German war potential for a war of retaliation.

Commentator M. Roumansky in a broadcast heard here by the Associated Press said that the new parties were camouflages of Fascism which liked to parade as Democrats or Democrats of the western type.

"New reactionary parties are springing up like mushrooms in the British occupation zone," Roumansky added.—Associated Press.

## German Farmer Has A Full Belly

MUNICH, APRIL 16.  
THE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES YESTERDAY ADMITTED THAT BAVARIAN FARMERS ARE HOARDING TENS OF THOUSANDS OF TONS OF NEEDED FOODSTUFFS WHILE GERMAN CITY DWELLERS ARE HUNGRY AND ASK FOR LARGER IMPORTS FROM AMERICA.

"THE GERMAN FARMER'S BELLY IS FULL," AN AMERICAN FOOD EXPERT SAID, "BUT BECAUSE OF OUR POLICY OF DEMOCRATIZATION, WE CANNOT USE STRONG METHODS AND COLLECT HIS HIDDEN FOOD."

## FIGHTING IN IRAN

Tehran, April 16.  
Fighting has broken out between Iranian Government troops and forces of the Democratic (Left-wing) Party which controls Azerbaijan, according to reports received here today.

These reports (which lack official confirmation) said that the clash occurred at Khorrambarreh, midway between Kazvin and Zanjan, on the main highway between Tehran and the Soviet border. This is the area which has been evacuated by Russian troops.

A Tehran transport contractor said today that eight of his buses had been fired by the government to take troops to Khorrambarreh.—Reuter.

### APPREHENDED

Yokohama, Apr. 16.  
Marine Private Earl Brown, who escaped from the stockade of hitting a Japanese bomber out of half a million yen by posing as a bank examiner, was apprehended in a railway station north of Tokyo today.—Associated Press.

## Vatican Funds Pocketed?

A CANADIAN-BORN JAPANESE, K. INOUE, WHO ADMITTED HAVING BEEN EMPLOYED AS AN INTERPRETER AT THE SHAMSHUPO P.O.W. CAMP IN 1942 AND 1943, WAS—THE PRINCIPAL WITNESS CALLED YESTERDAY IN THE DEFENCE OF GEORGE WONG, ON TRIAL FOR HIGH TREASON BEFORE A GENERAL MILITARY COURT.

INOUE WAS SUBJECTED TO A LENGTHY CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE CROWN PROSECUTOR, MR. M. A. DA SILVA, IN THE COURSE OF WHICH HE CLAIMED IN DEFENCE OF WONG THAT NO CHINESE WAS EVER PERMITTED BY THE GENDARMERIE TO INTERROGATE OR TORTURE A PRISONER. HE DENIED ALSO THAT HE HAD COME TO GIVE EVIDENCE AS A DEFENCE WITNESS FOR WONG IN ORDER TO DISCREDIT ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL WITNESSES IN THE CASE AGAINST HIMSELF.

Mr. da Silva, in cross-examination, asked Inoue if he remembered having beaten up the Rev. E. J. Green at Shamshupo Camp when the Rev. Green had protested against the Japanese pocketing money sent by the Vatican for the relief of prisoners of war. Inoue denied this and a number of other cases of assaulting prisoners at Shamshupo alleged against him in cross-examination. He also said he did not know he was called "Slap-happy" by P.O.W.s.

Wong returned to the witness-box when Mr. M. A. da Silva continued his cross-examination.

Mr. da Silva: On or about August 15 did you not make an attempt to leave Hong Kong with Yoshimoto?—No.

On August 16 did you go aboard a large sampan with Yoshimoto and another man called Kam Tan?—I did not want to leave but Yoshimoto asked me to go with him in the sampan.

You went to the typhoon shelter at Yaumati?—The sampan went Yaumati-way, but it was outside the typhoon anchorage.

You then sailed for a point west of Stonecutters?—I was sea-sick. I don't know in which direction the boat went.

Wong said that he beckoned from the sampan to a fishing boat and went with it to Yaumati.

Can you explained to us how Yoshimoto was able to compel you to enter the sampan to leave Hong Kong, but was unable to compel you to carry on with him?—At that time I was in Hong Kong and he took me to the prison and told me to go on board the boat with him because he said the boat was to go to Yaumati. He had some parcels with him and he wanted me to carry these.

Money in Macao  
Of the many Chinese workers and confidantes of Yoshimoto he chose only you. Can you think of any reason for that?—That question, but when I was aboard this boat Yoshimoto asked me if I had any money in Macao.

The Crown suggests that you were the closest worker of Yoshimoto in the Tokko Branch and he had the greatest confidence in you. That's why he took you on this trip?—That's not so. I was the most reliable man as far as smuggling was concerned.

Did you or did you not gather that the escape was in anticipation of the Japanese surrender?—I did not have that opinion at all.

No Idea Why  
Did you not gather that Yoshimoto was afraid of being called to book for the many crimes that he had committed?—I don't know about that.

Were you not as his partner in these crimes similarly anxious to escape retribution then?—No. I took no part with him in committing crimes. I took part with him only in business.

How were you, George Wong, on a boat about to escape from Hong Kong with two Japanese after the imperial receipt with regard to the Japanese surrender had already been published.

(Continued on Pages 5 and 8)

Helsinki, Apr. 16.  
According to usually well-informed circles here a mission of the Finnish Cabinet Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister, is leaving for Moscow on Wednesday to discuss the possibility of a permanent peace treaty with the Soviet Union.

Under the shadow of moonlit Clifton suspension bridge at Bristol, thousands of people last night watched three boys being dragged 150 feet up the side of Avon Gorge.

They had been biffing and became frightened. A volunteer team of police pulled them up by ropes and pulleys.

The first to go down on a rope, inch by inch, was Police Sergeant Charles Wallace, former Clifton rugby footballer.

He tied the boy, Ralph Pratt, 15, of Summer Hotel, Bristol, to a rope and had him pulled up. Then he tied the rope round the youngest, James Williams, 9, of Wedmore Vale, Badminton, and came up with him to keep him off the rock face.

The third boy, 11-year-old Peter Curtis of Walls Court Road, was brought up in a hurry.—Reuter.

## LOW SUMS IT ALL UP

London, April 16.  
Spotlight on American and Russian criticisms of the British Cabinet Mission to India is turned on by Low, the famous cartoonist in the "Evening Standard" tonight.

The cartoon shows the three British Ministers—Secretary of State for India, Lord Pethick Lawrence; President of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps; and the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. A. V. Alexander—wearing loincloths and sitting cross-legged on a pile of mail, which is captioned: "Communal dilemma."

Behind them on a wall are two loudspeakers—one proclaiming "Pakistan or fight" and the other "No Pakistan or fight". Facing the ministerial trio are two press photographers, one representing America and the other Russia. The ministers are saying: "Maybe you care to try it yourselves when you have finished shooting off your big mouths."

The complete cartoon is captioned: "Uneasy sitting in India"—Reuter.

## R. N. SHIPS FOR ITALIAN NAVY

Malta, April 16.  
Thirty-two Royal Navy minesweepers are being transferred to the Italian navy to finish the job of sweeping mines laid in the Mediterranean during the war.

Of some 100,000 laid between 1940 and 1945, some 15,000 have so far been swept, including 12,000 cleared by British minesweepers. More than half of them were cleared from the Central Mediterranean.—Reuter.

## U.S. SENATORS WANT BRITISH BASES

Washington, April 16.  
A demand that Britain should yield Atlantic bases in exchange for financial help developed support today among backers as well as critics to the proposed \$3,750,000,000 British loan.

Senator Bankhead, Alabama Democrat who joined a banking committee majority last week in recommending Senate passage of the loan, announced that he intends to support the proposal to require the United Kingdom to turn over bases in the Atlantic Ocean that were leased to the United States for 99 years in the destroyer deal made by the late President Roosevelt.

"I think it is greedy and hogish of Great Britain to ask for this financial assistance and be willing to give nothing in return," the Senator said.

Under the wartime lease, the bases cannot be used by the United States for commercial purposes. Senator McFarland, Arizona Democrat who sought approval of the base exchange proposal, said he would renew the proposal when the loan bill comes before the Senate, probably tomorrow.

Neither of these two Senators have announced their position publicly, but administration leaders are counting on their favourable votes for passage of the measure on which the Senate is sharply divided. Al Barkley of Kentucky said that he is confident of the final approval of the loan bill in its present form, a majority of the Senate have not committed themselves publicly as yet.

A checkup revealed that 24 Senators have declared out loud that they are for it, while 23 senators are against the measure.—Associated Press.

## ISLAND PROTESTS MOSCOW VERSION

London, Apr. 16.  
Quoting a *Redskye* dispatch to the Danish newspaper "Politiken", Moscow radio yesterday reported that Icelanders were demanding a public meeting to demand the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops and to protest against the granting of bases to an alien power.—Associated Press.

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## HONG KONG VC

London, Apr. 16.  
A posthumous Victoria Cross has been awarded to one of the Canadian soldiers who took part in the Battle for Hong Kong in 1941. He was Company Sergeant Major Robert Osborn, of the Winnipeg Grenadiers, who threw himself onto a grenade to save the lives of his comrades. His name heads a list of 53 Canadians awarded military decorations for valour. The "London Gazette" said: "CSM Osborn was an inspiring example to all throughout the defence which he assisted so magnificently in maintaining against an overwhelming enemy force for over eight and a half hours, in his death he displayed the highest qualities of heroism and self-sacrifice."

## HORRIBLE MINE DISASTER

Tokyo, April 16.  
Details of the world's worst mining disaster which occurred on April 26, 1942, causing the deaths of 1,549 persons (mostly Chinese and Koreans) in the Honkeiko Colliery in Manchuria, was revealed by Allied Headquarters here today.

The deaths were by an underground explosion caused by a short-circuit in the electrical wiring of the mine and which touched off methane gas and coal dust in the mine tunnels for a distance of over two kilometers.

The Japanese military suppressed the news even from the Government for one month and never informed the outside world. Allied Headquarters said, The Honkeiko Colliery is located in the Penhu coalfields.

According to SCAP, several hundred deaths resulted when mine officials refused to turn on the ventilators for fear of spreading the fire and those not killed by the explosion and flames died from carbon monoxide poisoning.—Associated Press.

## Cabinet Talks On Food Begin

WASHINGTON, APRIL 16.  
WHEN THE BRITISH CABINET MEETS TODAY TO DISCUSS THE SUGGESTION THAT WHEAT SHOULD BE DIVERTED FROM UNITED KINGDOM STOCKS TO EUROPE, IT IS EXPECTED HERE TO HAVE BEFORE IT PRIVATE ADVICES ON THE AMERICAN DECISION WHETHER OR NOT TO GO AHEAD WITH THE PLAN FOR A COMPULSORY REDUCTION IN DOMESTIC WHEAT CONSUMPTION.

THESE ADVICES MIGHT ENABLE THE CABINET TO GIVE A DIRECT REPLY TO THE SUGGESTION OF DIVERTING BRITAIN'S WHEAT STOCKS. THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, HOWEVER, HAS MADE NO DECISION TO ANNOUNCE IN TIME FOR THE BRITISH CABINET MEETING.

Should the United States decide to go ahead with the 25 per cent cut, proposed by Florentino La Guardia, Director-General of the UNRRA, it is generally thought here that Britain will accede to La Guardia's request for an immediate but temporary diversion of British supplies.

Americans are eating more than ever before and are feeling both puzzled and uncomfortable about it, according to the magazine "United States News".

The magazine published a graph showing that the consumption of nearly every food by the average American has increased as compared with the 1935 to 1939 period.

Some specimen quantities are as follows: Meat—pre-war 12 pounds now 160 pounds. Peas—pre-war 21 pounds now 29 pounds. Eggs—pre-war 340 yearly now 365 yearly. Fluid milk and cream 340 pounds now 430 pounds. Butter—pre-war 11 pounds now 17 pounds. Sugar—pre-war 73 pounds now 9 pounds. Coffee 14 pounds now 17 pounds.

Commenting on the probability that the United States may fall even further behind in her food export commitments, the magazine said: "This is not likely to help the position of the United States in world affairs or relieve the uncomfortable feelings of United States consumers, who are growing fat, while millions abroad are starving."—Reuter.

## MORE STRIKES IN LONDON

London, April 16.  
The strike of 500 provision workers in the Smithfield market, which has been on for a week, has been joined by workers in the meat depot around London.

At the Romford depot, the men worked as usual in the morning but shortly before 2.00 p.m. they stood in sympathy with the Smithfield men.

The men at Croydon and Kingston also stopped work in the afternoon but at the Islington meat market it was stated late this afternoon that none of the men had come out on strike.

"But we do not know what the position will be tomorrow," said an official.

Early today, troops arrived at the Smithfield market to ensure that the capital's food supplies are kept flowing.

The strikers decided not to return to work until their demands for higher wages are met.—Reuter.

## Volcanic Island Disappears?

Tokyo, Apr. 15.  
A patrol flight has reported that the steaming volcano island which rose out of the sea 200 miles south of Yokosuka have almost totally disappeared.

The formation can hardly be discerned from the air according to a report made by a patrol on a routine flight between Tokyo and Okinawa.

The volcano formation appeared above the surface of the sea on March 27, was reported by a British ship, later smaller boats reached the point of eruption, and it was reported from a local area several days later.—Associated Press.

## U.N.O. TO DEBATE ON IRAN CASE

London, April 16.  
In New York, the UNO Security Council is due to meet at 5 p.m. today to resume its debate on the Soviet demand that the Iranian dispute be removed from its agenda.

The Council will meet under the shadow of deep resentment in British and American official circles at the implied suggestion made by M. Gromyko, that London and Washington are using Iran as a pawn.

Political observers in London do not expect a real crisis to result at this stage. Most probable development is that the Council will pass on to the next item on the agenda—the Polish complaint against Spain—without passing a formula resolution but without according to Gromyko's wish to declare the incident closed.

Divergent Views  
The most striking implication of the renewed discord over Iran is that the great powers hold sharply divergent views on the method by which the U.N.O. ought to function.

Apparently, each of the great powers still hopes to make its view of the U.N.O.'s functions prevail in the Security Council. But it is only too plain that the prevailing differences are not improving relations between the great powers, already strained by the crisis in the negotiations for a peace settlement.—Reuter.

\*\*\*Earlier reports on page 3.

## Air Routes Changed

Colombo, April 16.  
Ceylon has been taken off the air trunk route of the East, according to information received here from the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

The thrice-week British Overseas Airways Corporation service from the United Kingdom will be diverted from Karachi via Singapore to Sydney and Darwin, while the R.A.F. Liberator service, which operated weekly between Ceylon and Australia, has been discontinued.

The biweekly Liberator service between Ceylon and Australia ceased on April 10.

This means that henceforth, there will be no direct air service between Ceylon and Australia. The R.A.F. daily United Kingdom service will, however, terminate in Singapore instead of Ceylon as hitherto, enabling passengers in Ceylon going to Australia to proceed to Singapore and changing over there.—Reuter.

## THE WEATHER

Today's forecast: Overcast at first, improving later; light easterly winds.  
Yesterday's temperatures, etc.: Maximum—74 deg. at 1 p.m. Minimum—58 deg. at 8 a.m. Rainfall—A trace.  
Wind from N.W. at 10 m.p.h. at 11 a.m.



## CHINA MAIL

Windsor House

Managing Editor: W. J. Keates.

Telephones: 24354  
 Editors & General Office 32312  
 Advertising & Accounts 33923

Subscription Rates:  
 3 months H.K.\$ 9.00  
 6 months H.K.\$18.00  
 One Year H.K.\$36.00

### ENGAGEMENT

The engagement is announced and the marriage will shortly take place of Capt. Alastair Robert Denholm R. A. only son of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Denholm of Chesham, Surrey, England and Patricia Kathryn Shella, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Pascoe of 13 Bowen Road, Hongkong.

### MARRIAGE

Mrs. Rose Leefong Ahlo, wife of the late Dr. Anthony Leefong Ahlo, wishes to announce the wedding of her only daughter, Veronica Hauoli, to Mr. Stephen Benedict Neoh, only son of Mrs. Neoh Pee Teck of Singapore, on 28th January, 1946. (Singapore, Malaya, Honolulu and Shanghai papers please copy).

### H.K.'s Economy

The bold prophet who would hazard a forecast of the state of Hong Kong's internal economy twelve months, or for that matter, two years hence, probably does not exist. All that can be said with any confidence at this moment is that those who were hopelessly expecting a relative, early return to stability in trade and prices on a level reasonably comparable to 1941 are more than likely to be disappointed. The factors against it are accumulating rather than diminishing, while the influences which might be expected to set the tendency into reverse seem, in such statements as that made by Mr. Kenrick, of the Colonial Office, to be held in check, if they are not actually receding. These are days, it is true, when a good deal can happen in a short time, provided the conditions are right, and there may be no justification for an unreserved attitude of pessimism. It is, however, a fact that conditions of living in Hong Kong are today more difficult after seven months of re-occupation, particularly for those in the better-income groups, than they were in October and November. Equally, too, the financial problems associated with what may be called the tiding-over period in rehabilitation are causing increasing headaches to British commercial firms. How far this is true may be estimated from the approval given by Government recently to a 33 per cent. increase in the cost of light and power, and to an increase of 100 per cent. in the ferry charges. Following on higher hotel food and accommodation costs, these moves merely add to the anxieties of those who are unable to do much more than attempt to organise for the future. On the facts and the figures, there appears to have been good cause for the raising of the utility charges, but the hard reality does not take the necessity for the step out of the realm of the unfortunate. Light and power charges are everywhere reflected in costs; and it is logical to assume that ultimately they will be reflected in prices. Moreover, it requires no laboured argument to support the suggestion that charges go up more quickly than they go down. There is no warrant for the contention that the rate revisions authorised automatically create a serious danger of precipitating an upward spiral in prices. Power costs at twice pre-war levels are approximately 50 per cent. lower than the general level. There is, however, reason to fear that the inevitable result will be to postpone the restoration of more comfortable living. Resistance to the breaking-down process is automatically stifled. Any increase, in whatever sphere it oc-

Peter Stursberg, "Daily Herald" Correspondent in India surveying the election results finds that

## PAKISTAN IS DOWN: GOODWILL IS UP

They are still voting, in mat-covered shacks beneath the coconut palm trees, and in bare white-washed rooms hidden amid the clutter of the bazaar. The illiterates make their choice from little pictures or signs, such as a spinning-wheel beside the name of the Congress Party candidate on the ballot sheet, or a crescent and star by the Moslem League.

The provincial elections, which began in January are still going on. As Mr. Attlee has said, they will decide the political future of India, as they are really elections to a Constitution-making assembly.

The great populous provinces of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, where a third of India's four hundred millions live, are in the middle of voting.

After what the Premier said, it might seem as if Lord Pethick-Lawrence and Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Alexander had set off too soon. It might seem as if they were asking the Indians to sign for freedom before they have made up their minds just exactly how they want it.

Actually, although the elections are not over yet and although millions of votes have still to be recorded, the results are quite apparent now. On the surface these seem to be contradictory, for they show that the provinces claimed for the separate Moslem State of Pakistan voted against Pakistan although the Moslems voted for Pakistan.

A fact which the elections have underlined is that the Congress Party does represent the majority of Indians.

It has gained sweeping victories in all the provinces which have voted so far, except two—Sind and the Punjab—and in the latter it has been able to form a Coalition.

The voting has disclosed that the Congress Party has some measure of support from the Moslems. In the North-West Frontier Province it won a majority of the Moslem seats. In other provinces it got only a very few.

By the same token it has become evident that the Congress Party represents a large number of Sikhs. In the Punjab election it received almost as many votes as the Panthic Akali, the Nationalist Sikh Party, which will demand "Sikhistan," a separate Sikh State if Pakistan is granted.

### Pointing The Way

The Punjab election is a good one to illustrate both points which I have made about Pakistan and the Congress Party. Besides being one of the provinces claimed by Mr. Jinnah for his separate Moslem State, the others are the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Assam and Bengal—it is the province in which the Moslem League did as well as in any other.

In the Punjab the Congress Party won six out of the ten Scheduled Classes ("Untouchables") seats. It did better than this in other provinces, almost knocking out Dr. Ambedkar's Untouchables Party as a political factor.

As for the vital issue of Pakistan, the final figures for the election, which have just come out, reveal that the Moslem League received 679,923 votes, which works out at about two-thirds of the little more than a million Moslems who voted.

### One Third Only

However, the League got only a third of the popular vote in the province, as the total poll, which included Hindus, Sikhs, Scheduled Classes, Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans as

well as Moslems, was more than two millions.

Yet Mr. Jinnah still claims the Punjab for Pakistan, and breathes all kinds of threats of what will happen if he does not get it.

Despite Mr. Jinnah's uncompromising attitude, which may be largely for bargaining purposes during the negotiations, I have found a wish for agreement among the people themselves.

For instance, I have talked on more than one occasion with a Moslem who was a good League member, but who, when we got on the subject of Pakistan, spread his hands and said:

"Frankly, I don't believe in a division of the country."

In the same sense I have talked to Hindus who have said: "Let Mr. Jinnah have his Pakistan as long as the main issue can be settled. There will have to be some kind of co-operation because India is a geographical unit."

### A New Spirit

The spirit of goodwill and understanding between the two main factions, the Congress Party and the Moslem League, has been helped by Prime Minister Attlee's recent speech, the good effect of which cannot be over-emphasised.

One Congress man said to me: I could hardly believe that Mr. Attlee was the kind of man who could make such a fine statement.

This spirit of goodwill and understanding will be increased still further if Lord Pethick-Lawrence makes a further declaration about independence on the All-India Radio soon after he gets here. It will force the Parties to come to some form of compromise.

At any rate, there is a bright hope that the negotiations will be successful.

## BY THE WAY

By BEACHCOMBER

Old fogeys and reactionaries are talking of jet air liners that will travel faster than sound.

But who wants to crawl about in that fashion, when someone far more in line with what is always called "the best contemporary thought" has started playing with the idea of travelling faster than light? That is talking "Faster-than-sound" round the corner. He is talking round the corner of our sweating grandmothers with their smelling salts. If we are over to face seriously man's crying need to get to the moon and back in one day, we must abandon this miserable, defeatist attitude. Faster than sound! Damn it, are we snails or men?

### Narkover

Reports from the dear little scholars of Narkover suggest that somehow a redning influence is at work, which may be followed by a revolting spectacle of wholesale self-abandonment. The other day a perfect thug of a boy, with a record you could smell across five counties, presented himself to the music master, Mr. Nudgeforth, and said he wanted to return stolen money. The master was so non-plussed that he referred the matter to Dr. Smart-Alick, who said, "Split fifty-fifty and we'll say no more about it." "But it's my money, stolen from my note case," protested Nudgeforth. "All right," said Smart-Alick, "you keep it—as long as you can."

The redning influence is said to be a new boy, who said loudly during a game of whist he had refused to join "it is wrong to cheat." The novelty of the idea attracted a few unconventional spirits.

### Getting Round A Difficulty

Miss Dawn Kodgaree has always longed to play Desdemona. Finding they couldn't fit the part into the musical film about Bach, the Howsach executives have introduced a dream-sequence, in which Bach while seeing a vision of Desdemona, is inspired to compose the first of his sonatas for clavier and flute.

### Are You Cultured?

£1,758,429,831 is the figure of (1) The National debt (2) daily national expenditure (3) annual export trade (4) football pools annual turnover (5) annual cost of imported American films.

Ward is (1) The Women's Auxiliary Fuel Distribution Organisation (2) an Indian Secret Society.

The Acropolis is (1) a film theatre (2) West-end hotel (3) a Moroccan chieftain.

### What Next?

The experiments carried out at Muckhamstead, to teach hens to lay bricks, has proved a dismal failure. Twelve selected hens, fed on brick-dust, went on laying eggs, although nothing had happened. They were joined by a sentimental bricklayer, who after four days, laid a small egg. This is the first time a human being has laid an egg, and the egg is to be autographed by the Mayor at a banquet, and presented to the local museum.

### How should I know?

Come Into The Kitchen (With Mrs. Whelkustuff, that dear old saucypan). Tomorrow: One hundred and fifty-seven ways with savoury cheese fillings.

## PARIS TURNS ON HER OLD MAGIC

By WALTER FARR

On a Paris Cafe Terrace,

Wednesday Afternoon. The big news in Paris today is not the political squabbling, not the threats of crises to come, or the new French Constitution, or the Black Market, or even the Petiot trial.

The big news here today is the spring. The old magic is returning—the old, shining magic of Paris in the spring. Only a few hours ago all Paris was shivering. But now a sudden warmth has come—that sudden, almost tropical warmth which, perhaps more than anything else, makes Paris the true capital of spring.

### Gay Moment

This is surely one of history's gayest moments. For the first time for seven years, during which Paris has been trampled by the Germans, battered by the liberation fighting, then packed with Allied troops as that the whole aspect of her streets was changed, a truly Parisian spring is blooming here.

A spring without soldiers (or almost), a spring in which the war shadows are really beginning to fade away. Around me on this open-air terrace, which for the first time this year has every one of its six rows of chairs filled, the aperitif-sippers are throwing off their faded hats and scarves and frayed seven-year-old overcoats and even loosening their neckties.

A perspiring waiter pours out a sugary-tasting, bluish liquid which he calls an aperitif into a glass with a large part of its stem broken off.

### Just Silence

The taste is certainly nothing like the old pre-war terrace portions, but no one complains.

The sunlight dances in the glass with the broken stem, and the sunlight is the sunlight of Paris. At the next bright red table to mine a young French couple have had their filled glasses before them for half an hour without drinking.

They lean back in their shabby wicker chairs with their eyes half closed. The champagne in the air is their aperitif today.

She still wears a winter frock because she cannot afford a Paris spring frock, one of those foamy, frilly frocks which cost something like £7 or £8.

But she has a new ribbon in her elaborately plaited hair—a vivid green and yellow ribbon—and somehow the twist of the ribbon makes her look perfectly dressed for the occasion.

Remember how people used to argue about politics on the Paris terraces? Though the newspapers in the kiosks opposite us tell in enormous headlines what the Government may or may not do next, and all about the "Great Referendum" here on Sunshine Terrace this afternoon politics are not mentioned.

There is silence—the silence that comes to people who are feeling warm for the first time for six months.

### Top Hats!

In the corner shop across the busy avenue they have top hats—genuine, gleaming silk—on sale

in the window for the first time since 1939.

People stand and stare at them as if they were looking at fish in an aquarium. The man behind the counter assures you they are "Vrai style Anglais"—real English style.

The stream of traffic is a splash of yellow or blue or red of now taxis just put on the roads, the first new taxis for public use since the Paris taxi fleets were commandeered by the Army in the grim days of defeat.

So far you can't hope to get one just by hailing it. You have to queue up at the nearest police post. You are supposed to have a special permit card, but if you show a British passport they put you immediately at the head of the queue.

France intends to allow 160,000 tourists to come here from abroad this summer. Despite all the talk about diplomatic trouble between Paris and London, the average Englishman arriving here is more popular than at any time since the old Entente Cordiale days.

You don't hear now the phrase sometimes heard before the war, "The dirty English." We are now "The English" and even, "The nice English."

The proud old face of Paris is having a spring-clean. Four craftsmen are suspended beneath the magnificent sculpture work on the Arc de Triomphe doing up the feet of one of the figures which were damaged during the liberation fighting.

At the Palais de Luxembourg—where the spring peace conference is to be held—they have hacked away a huge concrete German air-raid shelter, specially built for the H.Q. staff of the Luftwaffe, and laid out the gardens as they were before, all ready for the international delegates.

The four prancing horse statues are back on their pedestals overlooking the majestic sweep of the Place de la Concorde.

A gang of men is busy on the topmost spire of Notre Dame, replacing the centuries-old stonework shot away during the Battle of Paris.

### Nazi Victims

The French Government has given orders for new carp to be placed in the pool in the Chateau of Fontainebleau, near Paris. (The Germans are said to have eaten the ancient carp that used to swim there.)

Top priority has been given to the job of filling up and beautifying all the lakes and pools in the various ancient chateaux around the capital.

The bar in the centre of Paris named after King George VI. (from which the Germans removed the words "King" and "Six") has resumed its old name.

The Montmartre cabaret shows are opening late again now that the electric supply is back to normal. Some of the leading dancing girls in the snappiest and often most daring Montmartre shows are English.

### The Recipe

The bouquinistes—the little book stalls along the Left Bank—are opening again. The book-sellers have one complaint as they roll in the sunlight: "We can't get enough English books."

More than an hour has passed and scarcely anyone has moved from this terrace. The carefree crowd meandering along the street grows thicker. Meandering is the word. No one walks quickly.

A Frenchman asks me about England. "You say people in your country are still war-weary. Mails arrive everyone in England should just sit for half an hour on a terrace like this and think of spring. Your country would smile again."

"You English. Do you not work too hard? Do you not forget that spring is here?"

range of recreation and interest, one may well ask: "Why the continued drift to the towns, why the shortage of farm labour, why the poor response to the Government's offer of assisted agricultural training for ex-Service-men?"

Trying to get an answer to these questions, I joined in a practical talk-the other evening with a group of intelligent countrymen.

It all boiled down to this. Life on the land is not popular because it is a hard life. The countryman lives a laborious day, feeling all the vagaries and sorrows of the English climate. "You cannot have health without hardship," says Bernard Shaw. Men born and bred to agriculture achieve one thing—the other. But the town-dweller, he is "fatter, I dare not wait upon I would."

In view of this wide

## LONDON LETTER

## There Is A Hat Famine On

At Regent's Park lately there was installed a long wire fence between the pavement and the verge, and it created quite a furore. Some people thought it meant that railings were coming back and that the parks would be once more enclosed as they were before the war. "Give the Parks and Garden Squares to the People" movement is quite a strong one and certainly vociferous at times. The Regent's Park authorities were howled down as reactionaries and kill-joys until they had a chance to explain their case. The idea, it appears, is to plant small hedges instead of railings in order to protect the grass. And the wire fencing has had to go in order to protect the small hedges. In time, of course, the hedges will grow. And when they are sufficiently high the wire fencing will come down.

It's good to see Green Line coaches on London streets again. To those who can use them as an alternative to overcrowded, unpunctual suburban trains they are a great boon. Although they look very sleek in their coats of new paint, the coaches, nevertheless, give the impression of being built on utility lines. I hope, however, they are not quite so "utility" as those London buses which have cushionless seats. How long before that nice rubber padding comes back? When one, forgetfully, sits down rather too quickly on the hard, bare wood, one is inclined, in those bleak wintry days to muse, "if austerity can spring be far behind."

There has been a rush to the tourist agencies to book travel

tickets for Switzerland. The ban on private visits to Europe's playground is lifted from April 1 and travellers can now spend £100 or a holiday there. One agency is offering a 16 day holiday costing £30 which includes hotel accommodation, meals, travel, reserved seats, and entrance fees to museums and special resorts. Passport charges and visas cost extra. Londoners' enthusiasm for a holiday in a land of plenty needs no explaining. It appears, according to some one who has just come back from Switzerland, that you can't help but have a good time there. It is a land of plenty—but the tourist will need all of his £100 to spend. Food is strictly rationed; not so much as a Swiss milk chocolate drop without coupons. All restaurant meals are couponed, too, which removes the inequality of the rich eating more by eating out. There are three meatless days a week, for which they apologise (they're so hard that you are likely to break your wrist when you tap it on to your head).

There is a hat famine. London hat makers have to turn away a multitude of customers every day either because they cannot fit their customers or because there is nothing in the shop except a cap or a Sherlock Holmes deer-stalker. I made a tour of West-End hat shops the other day and could not find a hat anywhere. Eventually a very obliging assistant gave me a tip. "Come back tomorrow morning at half-past nine. Just as we the same; fish three or four times a week (after the swift disappearance of the meat ration over the week-end) and inevitably the macaroni-cheese dish for those who like it. And for those who don't. Bread does not appear to have changed colour yet, despite its lower pure flour content.

Film of the Week is "Gitting Gertie Carter" which, say the advertisements, is "the funniest film since bedrooms were invented." Not so, reply the critics, one of whom dub it as the vainest year since Hollywood was discovered.

Play of the Week is not a play, but rather the playing of Miss Ruth Draper who is giving a short series of matinees at the Apollo Theatre. Her non-exis-

tent company, people who must be unseen to be believed, are still with her. The great actress is acclaimed once more as the monologuists par excellence.

Back of the Week is Eric Linklater's "Private Angelo," a tale about an Italian soldier who is very good at running away from battle. He is streets ahead of all competitors. So, apparently, is the book.

Women are appearing in hats covered with coloured lambswool which the designer has christened "The Postillion." They're reminiscent of Regency days. Very rakish. Favourites against the cold are short jackets made of corduroy velvet, and against winter drabness, big flower earrings, blouses in sky, turquoise, flame and peach.

There's nothing stylish to remark about the men except to remark that they don't seem to favour hats. This may be due to two reasons: (1) many of the demobbed are not so proud of the hats which are "issue," (they're so hard that you are likely to break your wrist when you tap it on to your head).

(2) there is a hat famine. London hat makers have to turn away a multitude of customers every day either because they cannot fit their customers or because there is nothing in the shop except a cap or a Sherlock Holmes deer-stalker. I made a tour of West-End hat shops the other day and could not find a hat anywhere. Eventually a very obliging assistant gave me a tip. "Come back tomorrow morning at half-past nine. Just as we the same; fish three or four times a week (after the swift disappearance of the meat ration over the week-end) and inevitably the macaroni-cheese dish for those who like it. And for those who don't. Bread does not appear to have changed colour yet, despite its lower pure flour content.

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## Life In The Country

By ERNEST WILLIAMS

A distinguished Cumberland woman, Lady Cecilia Roberts, ancient Radical and Temperance advocate, astonished an audience, astonished a

network of bus routes, the countryside is now well organised in its social life. Centres of this organisation are the village institutes.

Largest, keenest organisation is the Women's Institute movement. In Cumberland it has 112 branches and 6,000 members. The Women's Institute movement has emancipated the countrywoman—from loneliness.

The men of a family tend the women about the gossip. But the men like the women to belong to the Institute, because it keeps them good-tempered, and confers other domestic benefits.

For zeal, usefulness, and popularity, I rank next to the Women's Institutes the Young Farmers' Clubs. A comparatively new movement, these clubs are a boon to country youth, who are to country about them.

They teach the technical side of agriculture by agreeable methods. They form a healthy social and sporting rendezvous. They remove the shyness of the rural boy and girl.

Not that there is so very much shyness. The tradition that the farmer is a silent, rather early, fellow is, to my thinking, a myth.

In view of this wide

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# NEW PROBLEM FOR U.N.O.

## Japanese Sentenced To Death

Singapore, April 16. Eight members of the Japanese military police were sentenced to death yesterday at the close of a four-week trial before a war crimes tribunal. They were the chief of the Shonan (Singapore) Kempeitai and seven other members of his staff, including a Chinese.

Three others were sentenced to life imprisonment, one to 15 years, two to eight years and six acquitted.

The prosecution described "as unspeakable the horrors and atrocities committed by the accused after six Japanese tankers were sunk in Singapore harbour in 1943."

Though it was later discovered that the tankers were sunk by an Australian raiding party, the accused suspected a spy ring and at Changi Internment camp, arrested Colonial Secretary Hugh Fraser, Solicitor-General Adrian Clark and several other senior members of the Malaya Government.

Outside the camp 57 men and women were also arrested and all the victims were subjected to atrocities.—Associated Press.

## Sensational Events In Iran Possible

Tehran, April 16. Considerable surprise has been aroused in diplomatic circles in Tehran by the fact that the Iranian decision, to withdraw its complaint from the Security Council was communicated to the press without prior, or simultaneous, intimation to the British and United States embassies.

## Rumanian Opposition Protest

Bucharest, Apr. 16. Opposition Party representatives said yesterday that their leaders had handed to Premier Petre Gheza detailed letters of protest against "flagrant breaches with respect to liberties granted by the Moscow agreement."

They said the letters complained against restrictive measures laid down by the Communist-controlled National Democratic front, including a reduced quota of new print allowed to opposition papers, censorship by the typographers union, and the theft of important texts.

Charging that a regime of terror was being created as a climate for the forthcoming elections, the opposition letters protested against their party meetings being broken up and the continuance of martial law.—Associated Press.

## Mufti To Stay In Paris

London, Apr. 16. Hector McNell, Foreign Under-Secretary, told the House of Commons today that no useful purpose would be served by applying for the extradition from France of Amin El Hussein, the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem.

"The offences with which the Mufti might be charged are not extraditable offences under the Anglo-French extradition treaty," Mr. McNell said in reply to a question by a Labour member, W. Monslow.

The matter was immediately taken up by other Labour back benchers. "Are you aware that the Mufti actually enlisted forces against this country in Germany, and do you not propose to do something?" B. Jenner asked Mr. McNell who replied that he was not asked to do something.

Mr. McNell said that he must have notice of a question from S. Silverman as to whether a request had been made to the French government to transfer El Hussein to British custody, and if it had been refused, whether it would be repeated.—Associated Press.

## Iranian Withdrawal Of Dispute Anglo-American Opposition

NEW YORK, APRIL 16. IRAN HAS DECIDED TO WITHDRAW ITS DISPUTE WITH RUSSIA FROM THE SECURITY COUNCIL AGENDA. THIS WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE OPENING OF THE COUNCIL'S PUBLIC SESSION.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL, DR. QUO TAI-CHI, READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM THE IRANIAN AMBASSADOR, HUSSEIN ALA, TODAY, WHICH, DR. QUO SAID, THE AMBASSADOR, HAD GIVEN HIM ONLY ONE HOUR PREVIOUSLY:

"On April 9, in accordance with instructions from my Government, I stated its position. Yesterday, my Government instructed me to make the following statement to the Council: 'As a result of the signature of the agreement between the Iranian and Soviet Governments, it has been agreed that the Red Army shall evacuate all Iranian territory by May 6. Iran has no doubt that this agreement will be carried out, but at the same time has not the right to fix the course which the Security Council should take.'"

"This morning, I received a further telegram from my Government, reading: 'In view of the fact that the Soviet Ambassador has again categorically reiterated that the unconditional evacuation of the Red Army will be completed by May 6, it is necessary for you immediately to inform the Security Council that the Iranian Government

has complete confidence in the word and pledge of the Soviet Government and, for this reason, would withdraw its complaint from the Security Council.'"

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, then addressed the Council, re-affirming his argument that the Iranian matter should be withdrawn from the agenda.

British View He said the Iranian situation contains no threat to international peace and security. Any decision of the Council to continue consideration of the Iranian question is contrary to both the spirit and letter of the United Nations Charter, he added.

Mr. Gromyko then asserted that the Council should remove the Iranian question from the agenda.

The United States delegate, Mr. Edward Stettinius, then said that the United States did not support the suggestion to delete the matter from the agenda. "There were 'no valid grounds' for doing so," he added.

Sir Alexander Cadogan (Britain) supported the retention of the Iranian matter on the Security Council agenda. He said that the British Government's view was that "the Council would be failing in its duty if it took no further interest in the matter."

Council Responsibility The Dutch delegate, Dr. E. F. Van Kleffens, defending the Council's action in maintaining the question on the agenda, said, "Whatever Iran says or does not say, the Council has a responsibility of its own."

Earlier reports from Tehran said that the British Charge d'Affaires and the United States Embassy Secretary called on the Iranian Premier, Ghassem Es-Saltaneh, separately tonight to enquire whether the report of Iran's withdrawing her case from the Security Council was correct, and to seek further details for communication with their governments.

Both the British and United States embassies learned of the decision at second hand, no formal intimation having been made to them by the Iranian Cabinet. Reuters diplomatic correspondent in London, writes that it is impossible to tell whether the Iranian decision will result in the Security Council automatically dropping the matter, since it still possesses no rules of procedure to govern its actions. It is generally thought in London, however, that since the Council has agreed to call for a report from the parties concerned in the dispute, it technically has the right to maintain its decision, even in face of the plaintiff's desire for withdrawal.

Formula Expected In practice, the question of further action by the Council would only arise if the Red Army failed to complete its withdrawal from Iran by the promised date of May 6. There is every prospect, therefore, that the Council will adopt some formula by which the case will remain nominally on the agenda until notification of the Soviet withdrawal is received on May 6.

Meanwhile, the two British Members of Parliament, Mr. Michael Foot (Labour) and Brigadier A. H. Head (Conservative), who went to Iran last month to examine the situation on behalf of their respective parties, returned to London by air today.

They told Reuters they have been given every facility by the Iranian Government, but had not been allowed to enter Russian-controlled Azerbaijan area. They declined to give their impression until they had reported to the Foreign Office.—Reuters.

## Strike In Palestine Spreading

Jerusalem, April 16. The Jewish leaders on hunger strike in Jerusalem, in sympathy with the 1,200 Jewish immigrants detained in Italy, tonight decided to eat a small morsel of unleavened bread, the size of an olive to symbolize their association with the Jewish Passover. Their fast is now in its fourth day.

Railway employees in Palestine downed tools today in sympathy with the port workers at Haifa.

Three thousand junior civil servants in Haifa and the Acre district of North Palestine also stopped work today, while a warning has been given to the junior government employees at Jerusalem and Tel Aviv to be ready to strike.

No official figures are available of government employees now on strike but they are estimated to number more than 10,000.—Reuters.

## IN AUSTRALIA ATOM RESEARCH

Singapore, Apr. 16. Don Rogers, press officer for Australian Premier Joseph B. Chifley, disclosed in an interview yesterday that a special committee has been established in Australia to conduct atomic research in conjunction with the Australian Defence Department.

Chifley's party, which includes the External Affairs Minister, Dr. Herbert Evatt, arrived here yesterday en route for the Empire conference in London.—Associated Press.

## Britons Demonstrate For Spanish Republicans

London, April 16. The setup of the exiled Spanish Republican Regime in Paris expanded over the weekend with the inauguration of a permanent state junta, composed of former premiers who will serve as the advisory body.

Formation of the junta coincided with the 15th anniversary of the proclamation of the Spanish Republic—a date which is observed by ceremonies in Paris and demonstrations of republican sympathisers in Britain and Denmark. In Britain, speakers at rallies in Manchester, Bristol, Glasgow, Dundee, Plymouth and Nottingham urged the British Labour Government to break off relations with Franco Spain.

Nearly 200,000 persons assembled in Copenhagen at a demonstration sponsored by the Communist Party there to call on the Danish government to break with the Franco government. The London "Daily Worker," in a Paris despatch, quoted Spanish resistance sources as saying "secret information" had established the existence of an atomic research station, staffed by German scientists near the Spanish mountain village of Potugalete.

The despatch said the station is situated on a rocky, almost inaccessible hill just outside of the village, which is five miles south of Bilbao. The station is guarded day and night by special guards, most of whom are villagers that are declared to speak German.

The Daily Worker, quoting Spanish resistance sources on the alleged activities at Potugalete, said "torries travel to and from this secret hideout every day with heavily armed guards travelling beside the drivers. It has been impossible to establish detailed information on their loads."

The Spanish government previously denied the reports that German scientists are secretly working in Spain on atomic research and the U.S. State Department also has denied any knowledge of German operated atomic bomb projects in Spain.—Associated Press.

## Britain And Albania

London, Apr. 16. Foreign Under-Secretary Hector McNell told the House of Commons yesterday that Britain was ready to reconsider its diplomatic break with Albania should the Albanian government have any fresh proposals to make. Mr. McNell said that last November Britain had agreed to recognize the Albanian government and exchange representatives but that afterwards the attitude of the Albanian authorities appeared to change to such an extent that Britain declined to establish diplomatic relations.—Associated Press.

## NEW C-IN-C JAPAN

London, April 16. The War Office stated today that Australian General Horace Robertson, 51-year-old leader of the Australian assault forces against Rabaul and Wewak, and recently commander of the First Australian Army in New Guinea, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Commonwealth Forces in Japan.—Reuters.

## Smugglers

Paris, Apr. 16. A customs patrol on the Franco-Spanish frontier near Saint Etienne de Bagnouey have rounded up three military lorries driven by armed occupants in military uniforms and containing new types, alleged to be destined for smuggling into Spain, the Paris evening paper "Soir" said tonight.

The paper added that several people have been arrested in connection with the affair.—Reuters.

## SHORT-TERM SERVICE IN THE FORCES

London, April 16. The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, announced in the House of Commons today that the Government has decided to offer men in the services now serving for the period of emergency and others who had already been released the opportunity of entering into short-term engagements in the services in which they were serving, or had served, on the following broad lines:

(1) Eligibility under the scheme: Men must fulfil the requirements of age, medical standard and qualifications. (2) Quality for branches and trades for which vacancies exist and which would be specified. Subject to these conditions, engagement would be open to (a) Men still serving on emergency engagements, who had served for not less than two years; (b) Men serving on regular engagements which expired while the scheme was open to recruitment; (c) Men who had left the service for regular and wartime engagements, provided they had not had less than two years' service during the war.—Reuters.

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# Made No Arrangement To Feed Prisoners

## WAR CRIME SUSPECTS

H.M. L.C.I. (L) 172 left Hong Kong yesterday morning for Canton carrying three Chinese war crime suspects for trial.

The craft returned to the Colony last evening with six Japanese war crime suspects.

## SUMMER TIME AND ZBW

The introduction of Summer Time in Hong Kong, as from Sunday next, April 21, will necessitate one or two minor changes in the timings of programmes from ZBW Hong Kong. The lunch hour session will remain as it is, but during the evening session the news will be relayed from London on weekdays from 8.00 p.m. (15 minutes) to 8.15 p.m. (5 minutes) and 10.00 p.m. (5 minutes). On Sunday, the relay will be omitted on Sunday nights to allow the ZBW "Prom" to be played through from 9.15 to 10.45 p.m. as at present.

The new timings will make it possible for some additional London Relays to be taken. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday next week, a special programme, recorded in the American Forces Network, will be relayed from London at 7.00 p.m.

As from next Sunday also, the weekly Forces Request programme will be broadcast from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m. on Wednesday and Friday, instead of from 8.00 to 9.00 p.m. as at present.

As from next Sunday, the 0.52 megacycles short-wave will be allocated between ZBW & ZEK as follows:—

ZBW 1.30 to 2.00 p.m., 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., 7.30 to 8.00 p.m., 8.00 to 8.15 p.m., 8.15 to 9.15 p.m., 9.15 to 11.00 p.m.

News broadcasts in Mandarin will take place at 1.30 and 7.40 p.m. each day, and in Cantonese at 1.45 and 7.45 p.m. News in Mandarin will continue to be broadcast daily on 845 kilocycles at 6.00 p.m. as at present.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### Star Ferry

Sir,—With reference to the letter about the Star Ferry from "80 Disgraced Airman" which appeared in the "Sunday Herald," I would like to say how much I agree.

I would surely entail very small financial strain, if any, on the company if the Services rate of 5 cents was retained.

Heaven knows prices are high enough here anyhow, even in Cantonese (as compared with English). And the official 12 1/2% increase doesn't go very far.

Anyhow the Ferry does a very large trade apart from the Services, and can surely pay its way from that trade without an extra Service contribution.

The Services won't be here for ever in large numbers, and when moneybags are being filled so rapaciously everywhere it would be a nice gesture and would be very much appreciated if the 5-cent fare was retained.

ONE OF MANY DISGRACED COMMANDOS.

## Money Mart

The money market was quiet yesterday and there was little fluctuation in either C.N. or Gold.

C.N. opened at \$2.39 to C.N.\$1.00 for futures and \$2.51 for spot, and closed at \$2.43 and \$2.52 respectively.

Gold opened at \$417 per tael and closed at \$422.

U.S. dollars were unchanged at \$4.65 for large note and \$4.60 for small, as also English Sterling at \$16.70 and Australian pounds at \$12.50.

### Opening Rates

Shanghai, Apr. 10. Opening exchange rates on the Shanghai market today were: Gold per ounce: buying C.N.\$154.000, selling C.N.\$156.000.

U.S. dollar in unofficial market: buying C.N.\$20.00, selling C.N.\$20.50. Hongkong: old and new note, buying C.N.\$20.00, selling C.N.\$20.50.

Associated Press. Miss Cheung Ngai-chun, proprietress of the Union House Cafe, known to the Chinese as the Tai Chung Hwa Cafe, Des Voeux Road Central, was bound over by Mr. George She at the Summary Military Court yesterday for being in possession of 20 fine, Austro-Hungarian bullet cases.

Mr. Y. K. Kan appeared for the defence.

## ADMISSION THAT HE DID NOT TAKE STEPS TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS ABOUT FEEDING THE CHINESE DURING THEIR DETENTION. WAS MADE BY WARRANT OFFICER YANAGIZAWA SADAQ YESTERDAY WHEN TESTIFYING IN HIS OWN BEHALF AT THE RESUMED TRIAL OF 14 JAPANESE FOR WAR CRIMES ON LANTAU ISLAND BETWEEN AUGUST 18 AND 25

Describing the attack by alleged Communist guerrillas on the Kishi Company at Lantau on August 19, Yanagizawa said that about 2.40 p.m. he was reading some old newspapers or magazines at headquarters when he heard pistol shots coming from the direction of Chung Hau Village. He went out to investigate and at a point in the mountain about 200 metres to the back of the headquarters he saw some Chinese shooting at the barracks with rifles. The Chinese, he said, wore "ordinary clothes." He then immediately ordered a sentry to sound the bell, at the same time reporting to Lieut. Matsumoto (one of the accused persons) who was then resting in his room. Yanagizawa went on to say that there was a gambling house in the village and he saw about four persons there who acted very suspiciously. They were armed with pistols, he said. According to his judgment, the fighting lasted about an hour, and during the exchange Lieut. Yoshinari was injured in the elbow and thigh.

### Rifles Found

After the shooting was over, Yanagizawa continued, Lieut. Matsumoto ordered that the mountain from which rifle fire was directed at the barracks, be occupied. Several men then left for the mountain while he himself was ordered to guard the headquarters. He reinforced the sentries both at the barracks and at the ammunition store. A search of the village was also conducted and two rifles, one hunting gun and about 65 rounds of ammunition were discovered.

About 5 p.m. that day, Yanagizawa added, Lieut. Kishi, the C.O. of the unit, who had been away from the island, returned to headquarters. He himself saw with binoculars his Commanding Officer arrive back in a boat, and he went out to meet him and submitted a report on the incident. He also reported that prior to the attack the village master, Lam Pook, paid a visit to the Company's headquarters.

### Feeding Of Prisoners

In reply to Capt. Croft, accused said he remained for the most time in the barracks between August 19 and 26. After the fighting was over, many villagers were brought back to the Company's barracks for questioning. As he remained in the barracks, accused said he did not know anything about the feeding of those detained.

Cross-examined by Capt. Reilly, Yanagizawa said he had never taken part in nor been present on any occasion of execution. He, however, admitted that he on one occasion struck one detained person with his hand when the latter attempted to escape.

The President: You said you know nothing about feeding of the Chinese during their detention. Is it correct?—Yes, I only saw villagers bringing food to those detained.

### Beach Execution

Did all get food? I think some did not take food. Our soldiers gave them food sometimes.

Did you make arrangements to give them food?—No, I did not take any steps.

One witness accused you in his evidence of having been present at Tsang Sau's execution. Is it true?—No, I did not attend.

Earlier, Lieut. Matsumoto Chozaburo, the second accused, was recalled for cross-examination by Capt. F. Reilly, the Prosecuting Officer. Matsumoto told Capt. Reilly that he did not accompany his C.O., Lieut. Kishi, when the latter executed Lam Pook and Tsang Sau. He denied that he and W.O. Yanagizawa, Sadao assisted Kishi to carry out these executions.

"Yesterday you told me," the Prosecuting Officer said, "that if Lieut. Matsumoto had not killed So Po-wah and Leung Tung-cheung, you might have done so yourself?"

### Takes Responsibility

Do you accept full responsibility for the deaths of So Po-wah and Leung Tung-cheung?—I myself alone will be responsible.

In answer to the President, Matsumoto said that he thought his subordinates were allowed, if they thought fit, to administer

mild beatings. The President pointed out to Matsumoto that the Court had heard evidence about people being suspended with ropes and that the Court had seen marks on the wrists and ankles of these unfortunate Chinese. "Does that indicate to you," he asked, "that some of your subordinates have been exceeding their authority?"

Matsumoto said that there was no evidence that people had been suspended. The marks, he explained, were caused when the suspects tried to loosen the ropes which bound them, thereby causing the ropes to tighten more strongly. He believed the marks were caused in this way.

Further questioned, Matsumoto said that when he ordered Uchida to carry out the executions of So Po-wah and Leung Tung-cheung, Uchida did not very much like the job as it was the first time he had to kill some one with his own hand. Uchida, however, carried out the order, and the two men were executed.

### On Hill

Testifying in his own behalf, the fourth accused, Sgt.-Major Kodama Mitsutoshi said that the Kishi Company was attacked on the afternoon of August 19 when he and two other soldiers were forming a certain duty on a hill, which was situated between the Company's barracks and the village of Chung Hau.

When he heard firing, he added, he sent one of the two soldiers with him to the barracks. Later the soldier returned with instructions that they were to remain on the hill and to guard the rear of the barracks facing Ngau Koo Long Village.

After the fighting, he continued, he saw attackers retreating towards the village in the Silver Mine Bay. Later he and the two other soldiers returned to the barracks.

The accused went on to relate how he accompanied others to conduct a search of Mui O Village on August 20, and of how he went with his C.O. Kishi to Tai O Island as a rescue party on August 21.

### Noise In Village

Continuing, accused said that on the following morning he and the rescue party left Tai O Island for the barracks. On approaching the Ngau Koo Long Village, he added, they observed many lights in the village. This, he said, aroused their suspicion and they decided to see what was the matter. They felt the village was very noisy.

As they entered the village, accused said, the lights and the noise became less and less. When he was about 15 metres inside the village, he heard some one running towards him from behind. He turned around and shot was fired at him, which, however, did not find the mark.

Since it was still very dark that he did not see who was firing at him, but he observed that he was a short fellow wearing black clothing.

Accused said that he then immediately ran towards a house for shelter. A second shot was fired at him but also did not hit.

## "Jimmy Lee" Given 18 Months' Hard

The managing partner of the Victory Bar and Cafe, No. 13, Hankow Road, Li King Chiu, alias Jimmy Lee, was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour for unlawful possession of arms by Mr. Horace Lo yesterday.

Prosecution was in the charge of Mr. R. S. Smith and accused was defended by Mr. Peter H. Sin.

A bur-boy, Li Cheung, nephew of Jimmy Lee, was acquitted on a charge of aiding and abetting. Inspector Smith testified that on Mar. 17 he visited the Victory Cafe and interviewed the second accused. After a little persuasion, Li Cheung opened a drawer and handed him a revolver. Li said that Jimmy Lee handed him a sack and he did not know then what was in it.

Later Jimmy Lee went to the station himself and was put into custody. Since then he was on bail of \$1,000.

## Food And Fuel Costs

The following are the official Food and Fuel costs for the week ending April 13, with comparisons:—

Commodities	Quantity	Week ending 6.4.46	Week ending 13.4.46
Rice	72	\$ 1,440	\$ 1,440
Vegetables	19	1,159	912
Salt Cabbage	2	110	110
Oil	7	1,456	1,561
Tea	2	960	960
Salt Fish	3	642	684
Fish	4	604	584
Pork	3	1,107	1,137
Firewood	10.0	1,000	1,000
Bean Curd	14 pieces	700	700
Total		\$ 9,178	\$ 9,088

## BLACK MARKET SUGAR

him. This time he was able to recognise the attacker as the head of the village.

At that moment firing was heard from many directions in the village. He, however, succeeded in running out of the village and joining Kishi's party about 150 metres from the village. He then reported the matter to his C.O. Kishi.

Subsequently a search was made in the village after which the party continued their journey back to the barracks.

### Fired At

On reaching a point about 2,000 metres from the village of Ngau Koo Long, they discovered that Private Okamura was missing from the party. They shouted his name and heard him reply at first. They failed to hear his reply when they shouted again.

He and another soldier were sent by Kishi into the village to locate Private Okamura. About 300 metres from the village he saw two persons firing at them from the hill behind the village, and another one from the side of the village. After firing, the three men scattered.

He chased the one who fired from the side of the village, and subsequently saw him running into a tower in which he was arrested. Kishi and others came to his rescue. Just below the tower accused saw a dead body.

The arrested man was brought back to the barracks. He did not know the person's name.

Cross-examined by Capt. Reilly, accused said that he was on the hill while the attack on his company was launched by Communist guerrillas.

Passed Through Guerrillas Capt. Reilly: As the hill was situated between the barracks and the village, is it correct to say that the guerrillas were between you and the barracks?—Yes, Sir.

Where did you hear firing from?—At first from the village of Chun Hau and later from the hill.

Do you mean you sent one of your soldiers to the barracks passing through the guerrillas while firing was still in progress?—Yes.

Did he return to you safely?—Yes.

Did you fire any shots at the guerrillas?—No, I did not as the distance was too far.

Do you still maintain that the soldier you sent to the barracks was not endangered while passing through the guerrillas?—Yes.

I suggest to you that you fabricated this story of being on the hill while the guerrillas attacked your barracks?—But it was the case.

The Court was adjourned to 10 a.m. today.

Five shopkeepers in the Central district were brought before Mr. A. el Arculli at the Summary Military Court yesterday charged with selling sugar at the black market price and failing to affix the price.

Kwong Yung, of the Hop Sing Shup, No. 99, Queen's Road Central, was fined \$1,000 or 10 months' hard labour for selling snub sugar at \$1.60 per catty and brown sugar at \$1.80. He was also charged with failing to affix the price.

Inspector A. Moran said that as a result of a complaint recently, a raid was conducted throughout the Central district. Wong Chi-wing, of the Chan Lung shop, No. 59, Hollywood Road, was fined \$500 or five months' hard labour for a similar offence.

Xing Man, of No. 28, D'Aguiar Street, was fined \$300 or three months.

Yu Hung, of the Fat Lee Shop, No. 79, Queen's Road Central, was fined \$500 or five months' hard labour.

Lo Yui-nam, of No. 8, Aberdeen Street, was fined \$200 or two months' hard labour.

### GANGSTERS SENT TO PRISON

Before Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday, five Chinese, Lau Ming, Yuen Sang, Cheung Wah Chi, Lam Ki and Cheung King, were charged with conspiring to commit a felony at Nanchang Street on April 11, and with having in their possession a short fire-arm and a knife. The third accused was further charged with the unlawful possession of a knife.

First three accused were each sentenced to five years' hard labour and the last two, six months each. On the second charge, the third accused, Cheung Wah Chi, was given a year's imprisonment, sentence to run concurrently with the first.

Prosecution was in the charge of Mr. R. S. Smith, Public Prosecutor, who told the Court that on the night of April 11, a combined military and police patrol challenged four Chinese in Nan Chang Street.

One of them fired at the police twice and escaped. The patrol returned fire and as a result, the first three accused were arrested. The last two were apprehended from information given by the first three.

All accused pleaded guilty. Mr. Smith asked for the maximum penalty to be imposed on the first three. The gangster who fired at the police escaped with his weapon.

### H.K.V.D.C. ORDERS

Orders by Lieut.-Col. H. Owen Hughes, Commanding Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps. Order No. 30, 16th April, 1946.

1. Ray: The following will parade at Headquarters on Thursday, 18 April, at 10.00 hours to receive advances against accrued pay:—2980 Signm K. M. Baxter, 4083 Gnr E. S. Cunningham, 4499 Spr P. J. Engelbrecht, 4839 Spr J. Fallon, 5189 Gnr J. K. Fitz Henry, 2347 Pte B. A. Gollman, 2887 Sgt G. A. V. Hall, 3137 Pte F. H. Irving, 3654 Pte D. B. Izett, 5624 Signm J. J. King, 5908 TSM R. Kirkwood, 2761 SQMS G. E. Labrum, 4045 L/Bdr W. G. Long, 1095 Pte W. C. Tillery, Pte A. C. Tinson, 4398 Sgt D. Tollen.

2. Holidays H.K.V.D.C. Headquarters, Lower Albert Road, will be closed on:—Friday, 18 April, 46; Saturday, 20 April, 46; Monday, 22 April, 46.

3. Red Cross Supplies: Distribution will be made at Volunteer Headquarters to all members of H.K.V.D.C. and H.K.R.N.V.R. who were Prisoners of War on 15th August, 1945, on Wednesday and Thursday the 17th and 18th April from 10.00 to 12.00 hrs. and 14.30 to 16.00 hrs. If unable to call in person, delivery will be made only against signed authorisation.

4. Second Cross Supplies: Distribution will be made at Volunteer Headquarters to all members of H.K.V.D.C. and H.K.R.N.V.R. who were Prisoners of War on 15th August, 1945, on Wednesday and Thursday the 17th and 18th April from 10.00 to 12.00 hrs. and 14.30 to 16.00 hrs. If unable to call in person, delivery will be made only against signed authorisation.

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## HOW Mr. BROWN SAVED HIS OWN LIFE

Hong Kong Rotarians yesterday listened to a humorous talk by Mr. C. Bernard Brown on how he saved his life during the war.

The speaker was introduced by the chairman Col. E. J. R. Mitchell who said that Mr. Brown was too well known to them all to need any introduction.

Mr. Brown said that what he was going to say was the chronicle of the very ordinary experiences of a very ordinary individual during the period of the Pacific War. It was devoid of any hair-breadth escapes and, as a matter of fact he felt it was of no interest to any one at all.

His only excuse was that it might raise a smile (and it raised not only smiles, but roars of laughter for the full fifteen minutes of its duration) and would provide a change from the

informative talks that members had been accustomed to listen.

When the Pacific War broke out, Mr. Brown said, he was on a President boat sailing out of San Francisco but which never got so much as under the Golden Gate Bridge when it had to turn back. It was the shortest voyage he had had in his life and incidentally it was the first time he saved his life.

### Down As Dead

His plans completely upset by the war and still undecided how to reorganise his life, Mr. Brown set out for Victoria, B.C. Canada, and eventually got a temporary job in Vancouver with a firm of chartered accountants. From there he sailed for England in June 1942. A few days after his arrival in London his father received a letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies confirming his previous report that he, the speaker, was interned in Stanley The Thatched House Club went one better. They had him down as dead. That was the second time he saved his life.

In London Mr. Brown joined a firm of chartered accountants and started life again as an audit clerk. The experience brought back vividly memories of 27 years ago when he began his professional career in the same city. At night he worked as a fire-watcher, and he gave some humorous accounts of his experiences.

T.B. Sanatorium Mr. Brown's cheery disposition did not prevent his health from breaking down under the strain, and at the end of 1943 he was found to have TB. "Have I saved my life from Hong Kong to lose it in a consumptive home?" Mr. Brown was too much of an optimist for that. After two months' waiting he was admitted to the King Edward VII Sanatorium at Midhurst, Sussex.

"It was like being at boarding school all over again," said Mr. Brown, "but unfortunately one did not quite have that spirit. I was fully 10 years older than the oldest patient. However, I soon got to be as tough as any of the other inmates."

Leaving Midhurst Mr. Brown went home to recuperate, and though times were hard, nothing could daunt his spirit and optimism, and it did not seem so long after all when the good news came that Japan had surrendered and the war was at last over.

"Within a few weeks I had kicked my Anthony Eden hat into a corner, given away my black coat and striped pants, and was on my way back to my old stamping ground, Hong Kong," concluded Mr. Brown.

Mr. Ma Sui-pin, from Kuning and Mr. J. W. P. Marsh from Shanghai were the visiting Rotarians present, and the following were guests:—Messrs. F. Lee, Wong Sik-pun (Secretary of Wuchow Club), S. L. Yen, N. S. Choy (Shanghai), R. Shun Wah, Kwok Lum-po, Benson and Astley Hawkins.

MALAYAN CHINESE REPRESENTATIVES Singapore, Apr. 16. Four delegates representing the Malayan Chinese will be attending the forthcoming Chinese National Assembly to be convened in Nanking on May 5 to elect the President of China and draft the nation's constitution.

The representatives from Johore and Kuala Lumpur have left Malaya for Chungking and will meet the other delegates in Hong Kong, from where the four will proceed to Nanking to attend the meeting.

The Penang "Straits Echo" reported that both Mr. Tan Kah-kee, well-known Chinese community leader, and Mr. Aw Boon-haw, millionaire industrialist, had expressed their inability to attend the meeting.

For the unlawful possession of an automatic pistol, loaded with seven rounds of ammunition found stuck in his grille on April 14 at Tai Nan Street, Shamshulpo, a coolie, Cheow Chung, was sentenced to two years' hard labour by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday.

Accused pleaded guilty. Inspector Roberts stated that accused was searched by two detectives and the pistol found in his person.

Two months' hard labour was imposed on Li Hong and Yan Man-ho by Mr. C. Y. Kwan at the Summary Military Court yesterday for stealing a quantity of lead from the Government Store at North Point on Sunday.

At the Toc H Services Club, Nathan Road, Kowloon there will be gramophone concert of variety at 8 p.m. today.

The programme will include items by such popular artists as Glen Miller, Woody Herman, Bob Crosby, Benny Bergan, Deanna Durbin and Jeanette MacDonald. Tenement Symphony, Cornish Rhapsody from the film "Love Story", First Movement of Tchaikovsky's piano concerto in B Flat Minor and Humoresque, will also be played.

The Hong Kong Chinese Chamber of Commerce drive for funds for relief of distress in China, started about a month ago, netted a total of C.N.\$4,002,000 up to April 15. This figure is said to be below expectation, and the Chamber is meeting today to consider when the drive should be continued or not.

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# "LAP-HAPPY" INOUE

Continued From Page 1

Yet you had no reason to think he was escaping from the British?—No, I did not think of that at all at the time.

Do you realise that if the story put up in your defence be reasonably considered, it must also be reasonably considered that 30-odd persons came to Court to tell lies about you?—What the witnesses told the Court and what they were concerned to tell the Court does not concern me. The work I did with Yoshimoto was the smuggling business.

## Award For Gallantry?

The plea you put to the Court is that if the truth were known you should not now be a suspected criminal but should have been decorated with medals for bravery and gallantry?—A medal could not be awarded to me.

Is it your case that you should be rewarded for gallantry instead of being persecuted for your crimes?—Things will be revealed at the close of the case.

One last question, George Wong. If your statement is true, why were you in hiding under a huge bale of firewood?—I was not under any firewood. I was sleeping in the room in which I was arrested. The grass was pushed over me. At that moment 10 Commandos were rushing about the room and naturally a man would be down in spirit.

But you were in hiding?—Yes, I admit I was in hiding.

At this stage, Mr. da Silva said that he wished to reserve further cross-examination after inquiries had been completed with regard to the certificates Wong had claimed were found in his house and, also, Siu Ting-loi, the guerilla chief, had been contacted.

Mr. d'Almada replied that it would have to be understood that the Court would not grant a special adjournment to complete the inquiries if the hearing was completed before the inquiries had brought forth anything.

Mr. Hin-shing Lo, the defence counsel, then proceeded to re-examine Wong.

In what capacity did you work for the Gendarmes?—As a motor-car driver. As an interpreter into English and I also undertook to deliver parcels and was a driver also for trucks and lorries.

## First Witness

Mr. Lo then proceeded to call the first witness for the defence, Mr. William Aneurin Jones. Witness said that he was the Estate Duty Commissioner. He was in possession of a list showing the values of the Hong Kong dollar against the military yen at various times during the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong. The list was intended as a guide in evaluating the estates of deceased persons who had died at various times during the Japanese occupation who had left estates in terms of military yen.

## Prosecution Objection

Mr. Silva rose at this stage to object to the evidence of witness as hearsay evidence and asked why a money-changer was not called who could be cross-examined with regard to rates prevailing on various dates.

Mr. Lo: Does not this list form part of the official documents of the Colony?

Witness: It is intended to serve as a guide.

Mr. d'Almada: Supposing an inhabitant of Hong Kong died in July, 1944, and you had to assess his estate. If a solicitor challenged these figures, could you say to him that this list was evidence on which you could rely.

Witness: I could not say that. Mr. Lo: In actual fact what money-changer could have been licensed during the occupation to change Hong Kong notes for you?

Mr. Silva: I could suggest the name of a man in a bank who has kept books.

Mr. Lo then proceeded to ask witness a further question, but Mr. da Silva again objected and Mr. d'Almada ruled that the objection should be upheld that the evidence of the list be regarded as hearsay.

## P.O.W. Interpreter

The next witness called by the defence was Inouye Kinawa who said that he came to Hong Kong in May, 1942, when he was drafted as an interpreter to the P.O.W. Headquarters. He remained with the P.O.W. Headquarters about a year and nine months, Inouye said, and then left for Singapore and Japan. When he returned, he was forced to join the Gendarmes as a temporary interpreter. He remained with the Gendarmes till February, 1945.

Mr. Lo: In the course of your employment as an interpreter, did you ever come across the man in the dock?—Yes, Sir.

What work did he do?—He used to be employed as a driver because he was a good mechanic and sometimes as an interpreter from Chinese to English.

It has been put by the prosecution that the accused was employed as a Special Duty Detective by the Gendarmes?—I do not think so, because George Wong, I think, is an American-born Chinese and even English-speaking Japanese were not trusted by the Gendarmes or by any other Japanese.

## Torture By Gendarmes

It is suggested by the prosecution that the accused took part in the interrogation of suspects during that time?—I have no knowledge at all of that and may I say that no Chinese were allowed to interrogate anyone who was arrested.

The prosecution has suggested that the accused took part also in torturing suspects?—No, torture was ever done by Chinese or Formosans or Japanese. The only torture was done by the Gendarmes themselves.

## Born In Canada

You are from Canada?—I was born there.

You told the Court, Mr. Inouye, that you were employed as an interpreter. Were you attached specially to any gendarme officer?—In June I went mostly with Moriama. My orders came from Major Shozawa, head of the police department.

Inouye was then asked some questions by Mr. Lo about George Wong and his activities with regard to Wong Pui. He said that the accused had no power of arrest, and never interrogated or tortured Wong Pui. Gonzalo Sang and Henry Lee were arrested on Moriama's orders, he said, and he would say that accused definitely did not interrogate or torture Sang or Lee.

Mr. Lo: Working as you did for Moriama as an interpreter, did you know of any persons who helped Moriama?—There was one Indian called Rampal Ghilote. The first time I met him was at the Peninsula Hotel with W. O. Shigematsu and Sgt. Moriama. I was acting as interpreter. An Indian named Chatarani was also there.

Did Ghilote do anything in the capacity of informer for Moriama?—He was giving information about wireless sets. He also gave the names of persons who possessed wireless sets. These names were William Chen, Wong Pui, Dr. Atienza, Henry Lee, Frank Lee

and several other names I don't remember exactly. Moriama told him to investigate further these persons and Moriama gave Ghilote money for his work. Later he was arrested because he gave false information to Moriama.

Was the accused in any shape or form responsible for the imprisonment of Ghilote?—I don't think so.

After Wong Pui's arrest there was an allegation that three persons went to demand money from Wong Pui's wife?—I heard of it.

## Kimberley Road

Was there any investigation of these allegations by the Gendarmes?—I was told by Moriama to go and see who the persons were. I could not speak Chinese so I asked my friend George Wong to go along. We went to ask who was the person who had come to demand the money.

Did you ever see George Wong interrogate anyone at 69, Kimberley Road?—George Wong never interrogated anyone at 69, Kimberley Road.

Did you see George Wong torture anyone at any time?—Never.

Inouye was then cross-examined by Mr. da Silva.

## Suspected Criminal

Mr. da Silva: I believe you are under arrest at Stanley Prison as a suspected war criminal?—Yes, Sir.

I don't think you are aware

## ILLEGAL AND VOID

Washington, Apr. 16. The Senate Commerce Committee has by an overwhelming majority yesterday voted "illegal and void" the commercial aviation agreements concluded by the United States with Britain and other foreign countries. The Committee approved the resolution, stating that nothing of the nature should be made "except in the form of treaties to be considered and ratified by the Senate."—Reuter.

of the fact that George Wong made a statement against you?—No, Sir.

According to George Wong's statement against you, this place at 69, Kimberley Road, belonged to a Formosan interpreter called Kwok Kai-yuen?—Yes, Sir.

But it was specially used by the Gendarmes for detaining and interrogating suspects?—I think it was borrowed for this purpose.

When you were an interpreter at the Shamshui P.O.W. Camp you had a nickname "Lap-happy"?—I didn't know about that, Sir.

You are aware of the fact that when you come up for trial as a war criminal there will be dozens or hundreds to testify against you?—I did not ill-treat anybody. I am not aware of that, Sir.

## Rev. Green Beaten

You remember that the Rev. E. J. Green sent a letter to the Commandant of the Camp protesting against the way in which the Pope's money for the prisoners had been used?—In what month was that, Sir?

In November, 1942. Do you remember that?—Yes, Sir.

And the Rev. Green was then interrogated about this letter?—He was told to re-write it.

By Lt. Sakano, the Camp Commandant?—Yes, Sir.

Present at the interrogation with the Rev. Green were Major Boon and yourself?—Yes, Sir.

Ten minutes later he was recalled again, do you remember?—Yes, Sir.

Do you remember the interview between the Rev. Green, yourself and Sgt. Kurasaki?—Yes, Sir.

Struck With Sword.

The Rev. Green was then scolded for accusing the Japanese of putting Vatican money into their own pockets?—Yes, Sir.

Then Kurasaki hit him with his sword and again with his sword?—Yes, Sir.

And it was at this stage that you joined in the procedure to beat the Rev. Green very severely?—I did not. Kurasaki beat him. I was the interpreter and I had no legal right to beat people.

If the Rev. Green said that you had beaten him he would not be telling the truth?—No, Sir.

You also told the Rev. Green that you were in return for the treatment you had received in Camp?—Yes, Sir.

Four days later you beat up

three sergeants of the Middlesex Regiment for being late on parade?—No, Sir.

It was also on this occasion that you assaulted Capt. Webster of the Middlesex Regiment?—No, Sir.

You remember, a Sub-Lieutenant of the Navy called Glover?—Yes, Sir.

In May, 1942, Glover was called up because of a letter he had written to his wife in which he said, "I have no doubt about the eventual outcome of the war." Do you remember that?—Yes, Sir.

Canadian Officer Beaten

The persons who spoke to him on this occasion were yourself and Sgt. Tanaka?—Yes, Sir.

This was at the conclusion of a parade?—Yes, Sir.

In full view of the whole parade you assaulted and beat up Glover?—No, Sir. Sgt. Tanaka did that, not me.

In December, 1942, Major Atkinson of the Royal Rifles of Canada was assaulted by you in full view of a parade and was beaten badly?—That was, I think, Lt. Sakano. He gave a wallop to Major Atkinson for not looking after his men. I was only the interpreter.

On the same occasion Capt. Norris of the Winnipeg Grenadiers was also assaulted by you?—I did not know Capt. Norris.

In April, 1943, Lt. Huidekoper and eleven Dutch naval ratings were called up in respect of the discovery of a radio receiving set. You and other Japanese lashed them with belts for hours. Do you remember that?—A search for these had been made by Capt. Wada, myself and some Formosan guys. We held a conference and decided not to report the matter to Col. Tokunaga. It was decided that they would receive a corporal punishment of five slaps. If the matter had been taken to the Gendarmes, more trouble would have got into the camp than anything else.

## Numerous Assaults

Did you slap them?—I slapped once.

How many slaps?—Five slaps. How many were there?—About 14. I only slapped five of them.

You remember a mass identification parade held at Stanley Prison on March 28, 1946?—Yes, Sir.

You are one of 267 Japanese on the parade and you remember several persons identified you in connection with alleged atrocities?—Yes, Sir.

And many persons identified you as a P.O.W. interpreter who committed numerous assaults on P.O.W.s?—There were not many identifications, Sir.

You remember Rampal Ghilote identified you?—Yes. He was an informer to Moriama.

He said this, "He gave me the water-torture, hung me up for 16 hours, burned me with lighted cigarettes, whipped me and made me stand up for three days without sleep. I saw him torture Mrs. Power, Henry Lee and A. E. P. Guest." You denied this and said it was done by Moriama?—Yes, Sir.

## Identified As Torturer

Gonzalo Sang also identified you and said that you gave him the water-torture, the flying aeroplane torture and he saw you give the water-torture to Enrique Lee. Is that correct?—Yes, Sir.

I suggest to you, Inouye, that you know that Rampal Ghilote would be the principal witness against you when you come up for trial at the War Crimes Court and came here to give evidence in an attempt to discredit him?—George Wong has done no torture. I came to this Court knowing British justice and being his friend to say that everything said against George Wong is untrue and, if I am allowed to speak, if George Wong was such an important person throughout the occupation to the Japanese Government, he would be protected by them.

How do you suggest that they could protect him?—They could have let him escape.

I suggested that at the war crimes trial you will say the same about yourself, that if you were an important person to the Japanese you would also escape?—Yes, Sir.

You said that within your knowledge George Wong could not have been employed by the Gendarmes. If I tell you of a statement made by Sgt. Kurasaki, now at Stanley Prison, who was attached to the Special Branch at Kowloon, what would you say to that?

don't know. If you say so. If Nobuyuki says so, do you think it is possible?—Only as a driver.

If he says as a detective?—I would say he would be lying, Sir. You heard of a man called Teui Kwok-ching. He is in that room below awaiting to give evidence?—I knew him when he came there.

He was a Special Duty Detective who spoke English?—I don't know about it.

There were English-speaking Indian detectives attached to the Special Branch?—I don't know, Sir.

If I told you that there were, would it surprise you?—Yes, Sir.

Plank For Defence

May I suggest that your statement about English-speaking is an attempted plank for your own defence?—No, Sir.

You say that no Chinese was allowed to interrogate anyone arrested. You insist that is true?—Yes, Sir.

If I were to tell you that I am in a special position to know that is not true, would you still insist?—Was there a Gendarme present? Only a Japanese Gendarme could do that.

There were some interrogations by Chinese?—To my knowledge I don't think so.

You do not give that as a positive statement?—In my experience nobody was interrogated except by Japanese Gendarmes.

You say also that Chinese did not torture anyone. If I produce evidence to show you that they did, will you still say so?—It could be possible if they did it on the quiet.

You still suggest that Chinese present at these tortures did not also take part?—They did not.

Torture of Mrs. Power

You remember Mrs. Power?—Yes, Sir.

She was taken to 69, Kimberley Road. Is that correct?—Yes, Sir.

There she was taken into a bathroom, and given the water-torture. You remember that?—I don't think so, Sir. I was not present.

If she says that you were present and gave her the water torture, you say she is a liar?—Yes, Sir.

Then she was taken to another room and hung up by the wrist from a plank fixed in the roof. Do you remember that?—No, Sir.

Several witnesses support the story that you interrogated her and used a lighted cigarette to burn her face and body. Is that correct?—No, Sir.

Many Witnesses

Many witnesses, Inouye, testify to your torturing other persons in that room at 69, Kimberley Road?—If I had tortured anybody I would have run away long ago like most of them have done.

You have not seen persons hung up at 69, Kimberley Road?—I have seen.

Many say that your particular favourite was to blow at the end of your cigarette till it was red hot and then apply it to the person under interrogation?—I did not do that, Sir.

Then who did the torture at 69, Kimberley Road?—Moriama, Sir. Alone?—With the help of the Japanese guards.

Do you know Dr. Atienza?—Yes, Sir.

Dr. Atienza says you were known as "Yankkee." You knew that?—Yes, Sir.

He says you hung him up?—I did not do any hanging up or any other torture. I was only an interpreter—a machine.

How did Wong Pui get that burn on his back?—I don't know, Sir.

When Enrique Lee was being tortured, were you present?—No, Sir.

Wong Not There

When Gonzalo Sang was being tortured, were you present?—No, Sir.

Then how in the world can you say that George Wong was not there?—No, he was not, Sir.

If I suggest to you that you were the most detested interpreter at the P.O.W. Camp, would you know that?—No, Sir.

(Continued on Page 8)

## DRAFT

Dependants of British Other Ranks and Chinese Other Ranks—Allowances.

As FRIDAY, 19th April, 1946,

is an Official Holiday, all dependants requiring payment of their allowances should, this week report to Victoria Barracks on THURSDAY, 18th April, instead of FRIDAY, 19th April.

This alteration is for this week only.

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Alexandra Building, Hong Kong, on Thursday, the 18th April, 1946, at 12 noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the eight months ended 31st December, 1941.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers,  
Hong Kong, March 26, 1946.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

announce that they have reacquired their former telephone numbers:—

28081  
28082

with internal exchange to all Departments.

## Notice

### U.N.R.R.A.

KOWLOON PORT OFFICE  
Has Removed From Peninsula Hotel to No. 1 Middle Road, (1st Flr.) Kowloon.  
Telephone No. 69590.

## BANK HOLIDAYS

The Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of public business on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 19th, 20th and 22nd April. (Easter Holidays).

Hongkong 16th April, 1946.

## BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION HONG KONG

### MEDICAL BRANCH

## NOTICE

The Public is again reminded of the necessity for boiling fresh milk before consumption as the pasteurising plants are not yet in operation.

Raw milk may carry various types of infection and the fact that the milk is in-capped and sealed bottles should not be regarded as a guarantee of its safety.

J. P. FEHILY,

Colonel, R.A.M.C.,  
D.D.M.S. (C.A.)  
Hong Kong, April 11, 1946.

## BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION (HONG KONG)

### MEDICAL BRANCH

## NOTICE

Tenders for Laundry Service.

It is hereby notified that tenders for laundry service for all hospitals under this Branch are invited.

Full particulars and procedure for tendering will be published in the British Military Administration Gazette of Saturday, the 20th April, 1946, or can be obtained from the Secretary, Medical Branch, Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Building, first floor.

J. P. FEHILY,

Colonel, R.A.M.C.,  
D.D.M.S. (C.A.)

## NOTICE

### JAPANESE REPARATIONS

1. The British Empire reparations claims against Japan will shortly be considered in London. It is necessary that some estimate of the Hong Kong claim should be obtained as soon as possible with a view to providing the Colonial Office with the initial material necessary for the computation of the Empire claim.

2. It is requested, therefore, that all firms, institutions and private persons, irrespective of previous notification, will submit a brief summary of their claims, classifying them as far as possible under the categories shown below. It is emphasised that all that is required at present is an estimate of loss sustained calculated on 1938 replacement costs if possible, if not the estimate should be expressed in present values together with some indication of the increase in costs since 1938. Justifications or evidence in support of individual claims will be called for at a later date. Correspondence should be addressed to:

### Reparations Claims Office,

1st Floor, Post Office Bldg., Des Voeux Road, Hong Kong.

The categories under which estimates are required are as follows:

### A. DIRECT PHYSICAL DAMAGE.

This should not include damage due to under-maintenance and should include damage due to:

- direct enemy action by bombing, shelling, burning, looting or denial; or
- direct allied action by bombing, shelling, sabotage or denial.

Estimates may be classified under the following headings:

- Industry and Commerce. Structures and equipment, stocks of raw materials and finished goods.
- Shipping. Figures for ocean going vessels 500 gross tons and over should be distinguished from sailing and small craft.
- Harbour, port works and installations. Wharves, buildings, harbour roads, etc., and the value of cranes and other equipment destroyed or taken away.
- Transportation. Damage to road vehicles and civil aeronautical equipment.
- Agriculture.
- Public buildings. Churches, hospitals, schools and all other public buildings. Estimates should make allowance for equipment as well as for structures.
- Household goods and effects.
- Gold, silver, national bank notes, foreign securities, jewellery, works of art and cultural objects.
- Houses and buildings not included elsewhere.
- Other items of physical damage.

### B. UNDER-MAINTENANCE:

This includes, besides under-maintenance, losses due to the exploitation of resources by the enemy or for the allied war effort.

### C. CIVIL CASUALTIES.

Although complete records are available of all military casualties, it is probable that records of civil casualties are not complete. Persons who lost relatives (not serving in the armed forces) and whose deaths were due (a) to direct enemy action such as shooting, hanging, torture, imprisonment, etc., or (b) to allied action as a result of bombing, etc. should furnish full particulars distinguishing clearly between (a) and (b).

The above information is being called for in order that the Reparations Committee may be in a position to consider in general terms the claim of the British Empire on Japan and the shares of the various claimants. Empire claims are known in regard to the total sum which may ultimately be available. Claims submitted will be placed on record but it should be realised that this is not a guarantee that they will ultimately be met either in whole or in part.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES

### MAIL NOTICE

#### OUTWARD MAILS

Wednesday, 17th April.

Macao & Tientsin	Kwong Fook Cheung	(Reg.)	9.00 a.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Saigon & Bangkok	By Air	(Ord.)	1.45 p.m.
Strait & Calcutta	Empire Trail	(Parcels)	2.00 p.m.
		(Ord.)	2.30 p.m.
Shanghai	Scottish Prince		3.00 p.m.
Kowloon	Luen Hop II		3.00 p.m.
Canton	Sai On		4.00 p.m.

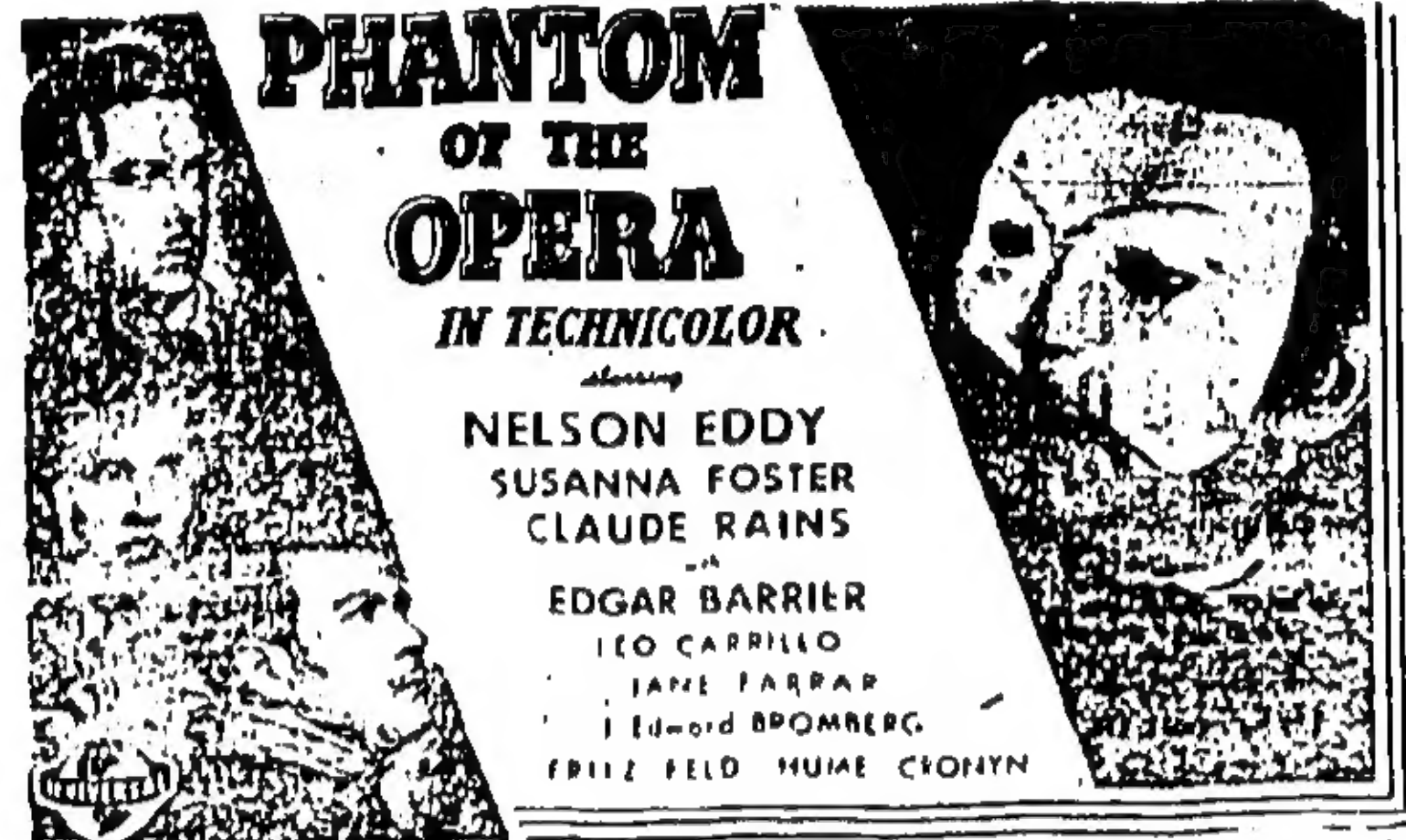
Thursday, 18th April.

Macao & Tientsin	Kwong Sai		9.00 a.m.
Kowloon	Kwok Sing		9.00 a.m.
Halphong	Kwok Tai		10.00 a.m.
Tientsin (Kwongchow Wan)	Man Tai		



SHOWING  
TO-DAY**QUEEN'S  
TEN GENTLEMEN**AT 2.30, 5.15  
7.15 and 9.15 p.m.FROM  
*West Point*

MAUREEN O'HARA - GEORGE MONTGOMERY

Also LATEST FOX MOVIE NEWS  
COMMENCING FRI. DAY, APR. 19THEXTRA PERFORMANCES AT 12.30 P.M. ON FRI.  
SAT. & SUN. BOOKING NOW OPEN.SHOWING  
TO-DAY**KING'S**AT 2.30, 5.10  
7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

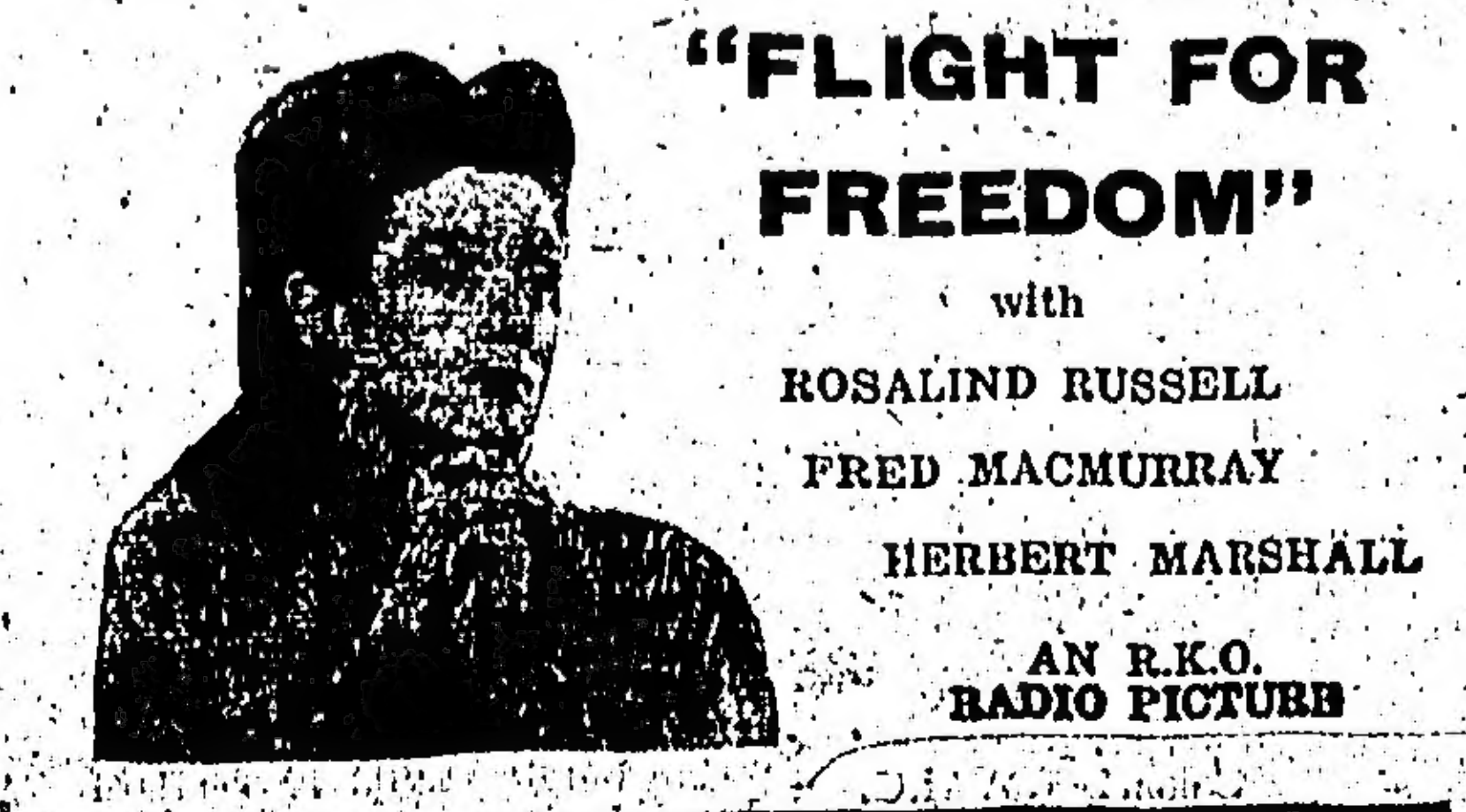
M-G-M presents GERSHWIN'S FAMED MUSICAL!



Also Latest Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Newsreel

FOUR  
SHOWS**LEE THEATRE**AT 2.30  
5.15  
7.15  
9.15TOWN BOOKING OFFICE  
W. HARRIS & CO. ALEXANDRA BLDG., GR. FL.  
BETWEEN 11.00 AM. AND 5.00 P.M. DAILYTHIS PICTURE WILL NOT BE SHOWN ELSEWHERE  
IN HONG KONG THIS YEAR!SHOWING  
TO-DAY**ALHAMBRA**AT  
2.30, 5.00,  
7.00 & 9.00 P.M.

THE PICTURE THEY SAID COULD NEVER BE MADE!

**Army Problem: Officer  
Who Is No Gentleman**

OFFICERS WHO ARE NOT GENTLEMEN AND KEEP THEIR WIVES SHORT OF MONEY, BLIMPS, ARMY SNOBS AND THE ALLEGED NAVY HABIT OF KEEPING A WIFE IN EVERY PORT WERE TALKED ABOUT, AND CONDEMNED, IN THE COMMONS WHEN M.P.S. DISCUSSED THE ARMY ESTIMATES. "GOLD BRAID OR A PIP DO NOT A GENTLEMAN MAKE" WAS THE BURDEN OF A COMPLAINT BY MRS. AYRTON-GOULD (LAB., HENDON, N.), WHO OBJECTED TO THE PRACTICE OF NOT PAYING OFFICERS' WIVES THEIR MARRIAGE ALLOWANCE DIRECT.

"Unfortunately officers are not always gentlemen," she said. "It is ridiculous to imagine that a pip or a piece of gold braid is going to turn a man who is not a gentleman into a gentleman."

"It depends on the officer whether his wife gets the marriage allowance or not, unless the wife takes the matter to court. And even if she does she is not entitled to the whole of the marriage allowance."

She had received a letter from an officer's wife in which the officer said: "Thank God I have got my commission and I am shut of you for good. I will see you before you get another penny out of me."

Mrs. Ayrton-Gould said that if an officer had not maintained his wife for six months, and got killed or died, she could not obtain any pension. "I understand the reason why officers' wives cannot get this right is that the Senior Service is very much against it."

There were cries of "oh" when she went on: "I suppose the trouble is that sailors have a wife in every port—or that is what I am told."

Lieutenant-Commander Braithwaite (Con.) said: "You have launched a most devastating accusation against the Navy. Will you give some examples?"

An ex-corporal complained to the House about Blimps.

Complaint came from Labour M.P. for Kensington North, Mr. G. Rogers, one-time N.C.O. in the Royal Signals.

In a maiden speech, he said he was appalled all the time he

was under Army training at the stupidity and lack of psychological understanding with which N.C.O.s and officers handled men. He told of a colonel who had forbidden men to whistle while on duty, and put five sergeants on charge for this offence.

And the same C.O. put his dog on seven days C.D. with bread and water for misbehaving himself.

Another officer told his N.C.O.s that he was very disappointed with the way they were handling men because he was not getting enough men to punish. "If you bring before me every morning fifty men, to punish I shall be happy."

**Snob**  
Mr. W. Griffiths (Lab., Moss Side) said that in the early days of the war one of the first qualifications for becoming an officer was the right social background and having been to the right school.

"We reached the absurd position where some people may have been accepted for training as officers on the superior snob appeal of playing Rugby instead of Soccer," he said.

And a tilt at Army snobbery came from Captain Peart (Lab., Workington) who said: "We must remove all elements of snobbery and pretentiousness. The officer who only thinks of playing polo and of pig sticking will have to go."

**China Not  
To Bring Up  
Manchuria**

New York, Apr. 16. Dr. Quo Tai Chi, Chinese delegate to the U.N.O., said today that his government had no intention of bringing up the outbreak of hostilities in Manchuria before the Security Council.

He expressed the hope, however, that with the arrival of the Truce Commission and of General George C. Marshall, United States special envoy in China, fighting would cease.

The Chinese delegate said that he still had no official information regarding the outbreak of fighting between the Chinese Government troops and Communist forces, which he said "was contrary to the cease-fire agreement of January 10."

He added: "It is essential for my government to settle internal difficulties by peaceful and political means, for example, through the Political Consultative Conference."

"It was agreed some time ago that Government forces should be permitted to enter Manchuria unhindered for the purpose of establishing Chinese sovereignty, leaving other matters to be settled afterwards."

Dr. Quo Tai Chi added: "The present fighting is all the more regrettable for this reason. I am encouraged, however, to think that the Truce Commission has shown to Manchuria and I hope that after this and the arrival of General Marshall, fighting will be stopped. I have no intention of introducing this matter before the Security Council," he said.—Reuter.

**Hygiene Should Be  
Taught In School**

Geneva, April 15. A proposal that hygiene should be taught in all schools, from kindergarten to the top form in secondary schools, is to be sent to Ministers of Education all over the world as a result of decisions reached at the International Conference on Public Education which has been meeting here.

Delegates from 30 countries and representatives from UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) took part in the discussions.

The conference decided that the health of the younger generations is seriously compromised as a result of the war, with epidemics rampant in many parts of the world and with the general disintegration of morals which is causing graphs of alcoholism and venereal disease to mount rapidly everywhere. It expressed the belief that a great deal could be done toward combating these consequences of war by introducing sound

forms. At first, the subject should be taught in an informal way, then, in the lower forms of the secondary school, as a side-line in biology and anatomy lessons, and finally as a completely separate subject in the higher forms.

**Sex Education**

Sex education should begin in the higher forms of the primary school, with regular talks on sex by doctors in secondary schools and compulsory courses on the prevention of venereal disease before the school leaving age is reached.

Courses in hygiene should include a study of social conditions in industry, agriculture and other branches of professional life.

Another recommendation to Ministers of Education made by the conference is that admission to secondary schools should not be based on examination results but should be decided on the basis of teachers' reports and the pupil's previous activity. After admission, a continuous system of guidance, particularly during the first few years of secondary education, should offer the pupil frequent opportunities to choose between one course and another. This system should be accompanied by a detailed study of the child's aptitudes conducted by means of psychologically controlled observation and investigation.

The conference was attended by representatives from the following countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, France, Guatemala, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Lebanon, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Holland, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Great Britain, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Venezuela and San Salvador.

**SOVIET CONSULATE PICKETED**

San Francisco, Apr. 15. Eleven expelled members of the C.I.O. marine cooks and stewards union yesterday picketed the Soviet Consulate protesting what they said was Communist domination of the union. They carried placards demanding that Russia "cease its domination of the C.I.O. and also calling for the removal of 'Russian' members from the State.—Associated Press.

**O.K. To Use Men  
For Bayonet  
Practice**

Yokohama, Apr. 15. The belief that it would have been all right for the Allies to use their own body for bayonet practice, was expressed by Jutaro Kikuchi, former Japanese army officer, charged with bayonetting an American airman's dead body.

He told the tribunal that it was approved if this bayonetting was for training and done in the spirit of serving one's country. "I believe it was proper at that time," Kikuchi said in referring to the bayonetting of the dead body of Lt. Darwin T. Emry, member of a shot down B29 crew. Kikuchi said he had no direct orders.—Associated Press.

**WHAT OF BRITAIN  
IN ATOMIC WAR?**

London, April 15.

What would happen to Britain if an atomic war came? Professor Sir Henry Tizard, 60-year-old Oxford radar specialist, gave this answer to high-ranking officers at the Royal United Service Institution in Whitehall yesterday:—

"Despite the atomic bomb, I see no chance whatever of Britain not surviving another war. And he added: "If you were to try to win a next war it is possible you would win."

He said this because of the experience we got out of this war of how standing and the will to work could stand a lot more bombardment and punishment than anyone thought possible.

"Scientists have said there is no answer to the atomic bomb, but I feel we should be, very careful before going as far as that."

**Less Effort**

"It was said there was no answer to the bullet. Yet how many bullets does it take to kill a man in war?"

Up to now, science had not made war more dreadful in reality, but had made it more fearful in anticipation. America, in four years of war, suffered a little over half the number of deaths that occurred in the American Civil War.

"The d-Heinty of the atomic bomb is that you want so much less industrial effort to produce so much more damaging effect."

"We must contemplate that a

**CENTRAL  
THEATRE**

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 &amp; 9.15 P.M.

THE MOST EXCITING THRILL-PACKED  
MAN-HUNT OF HIS PARE-DEVIL CAREER!

AN R.K.O. RADIO PICTURE

— ALSO SHOWING —  
WALT DISNEY COLOR CARTOON**"PANTRY PIRATE"****CHINA FLEET CLUB THEATRE**  
(GLOUCESTER ROAD, HONG KONG.)

Arranged by the British Centre, Sydney

presenting

Australia's Queen of Song—

**STRELLA WILSON**

RONALD JACKSON MABEL NELSON

(Baritone) (Pianoforte)

Wednesday, 17th April, 1946 at 8.00 p.m.

Admission by Programme \$1.20 obtainable from

China Fleet Club Office or at the Theatre.

The General Public are invited to attend.

**No Useful Purpose  
In Oil Talks**

London, Apr. 16. Foreign Under-Secretary Hector McNeill told the House of Commons yesterday that Britain can see no useful purpose in opening negotiations with Russia and Iran over a division of oil rights in Iran.

The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, in which the British Government holds a majority 67 stock, now has a 100,000 square miles oil concession in Southern Iran and Russia recently agreed with Iran on the outline of Soviet oil concessions in the northern part of the country.

Labourite Morgan Price suggested that now that Russian troops are leaving northern Iran, Britain should take the lead "to initiate tripartite negotiations between Great Britain, the U.S.S.R. and Iran on the whole question of future concessions for oil and other undertakings" in Iran.—Associated Press.

**U.S. "REACTIONARIES"  
ACCUSED**

Moscow, Apr. 15. The newspaper "Pravda," in its international review today, accused "reactionary elements" in the United States of attempting to "sow the seeds of a new war."

The paper added: "The struggle for peace demands vigilance from simple people and uncensured exposure of those desiring to spread discord between nations, who are aiming at the division of the world into hostile camps."

The American commentator Walter Lippman, is criticised for making a "frank call for a new armaments race," for repeatedly advocating the maintenance of a strong American Fleet in the Mediterranean, and "for drawing his arguments from a plan for an Anglo-American alliance against the Soviet Union"—Reuter.

**DUTCH NAVY OUT  
OF LUCK**

Colombo, April 16. The Dutch Navy is not to be allowed to buy surplus American stores in Ceylon. These stores have already been bought by the Ceylon Government.

Recently the sub-committee of the Board of Ministers which is dealing with the disposal of these surplus stores received a request from the Royal Netherlands Navy to purchase 11 motorcars, five motorcycles and a jeep. The sub-committee turning down the request said that the vehicles are likely to be wanted by the Ceylon Government.—Reuter.

**CATHAY**

DAILY AT 2.30; 5.15; 7.15; 9.15

**"TARZAN'S  
SECRET TREASURE"**

with

Johnny WEISSMULLER

Maureen O'SULLIVAN

— Next Attraction —

**"SON OF FURY"**

(The Story of Benjamin Blake)

**ORIENTAL**

4 Shows: 2.30-5.15-7.15-9.15

Showing To-Day

Robert TAYLOR Greta CARBO

in

**"CAMILLE"**

with Lionel Barrymore

Next Attraction

"PRINCESS and the PIRATE"

**MAJESTIC**

SHOWING TO-DAY

At 2.30, 5.00, 7.00 &amp; 9.00 p.m.

No Chains Can Hold Him!

No Tombs Can Seal Him In!

**"THE GHOST OF  
FRANKENSTEIN"**

with LON CHANEY

Bela LUGOSI, Lionel ATWILL

An Universal Picture

— NEXT CHANGE —

"TWO GIRLS &amp; A SAILOR"

**TKACHENKO'S**

Bakery, Confectionary

and Restaurant.

3, HANKOW RD., KOWLOON.

FOR THE

EASTER HOLIDAYS

Orders taken for

HOT CROSS BUNS.

EASTER CHOCOLATE EGGS

and

RUSSIAN KULICHI

Phone 50559.

**KOWLOON OPTICAL CO.**

Spectacles and Manufacturing

Opticians

Y. M. Wright, F.R.S. (U.S.A.)

Optometrist-in-Chief

208, Nathan Rd., Kowloon.



## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

30 WORDS \$2 FOR ONE  
INSERTION PREPAID, \$1  
FOR EACH ADDITIONAL  
INSERTION. ADDITIONAL  
WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD  
PER INSERTION

\$2

Replies are awaiting at our  
office for Box Nos. 47, 62.

## TUITION GIVEN

CANTONESE and Mandarin  
lessons given by expert teacher  
with young girl assistants.  
Moderate charges. Write Box No  
70, "China Mail."

## NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED  
FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWO  
STEEL GENERAL CARGO  
LIGHTERS AS THEY LIE SUB-  
MERGED IN THE CAUSE-  
WAY BAY TYPHOON  
SHELTER.

SUCCESSFUL TENDERER  
MUST TAKE IMMEDIATE  
STEPS TO LIFT AND REMOVE  
THE LIGHTERS.

Address offers to  
MESSRS. JARDINE,  
MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
General Managers,  
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.

## KOWLOON AUCTION HOUSE,

(Auctioneers, etc.)  
No. 504, Nathan Rd. (1st Fl.),  
Kowloon.  
Tel. 56125.

SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS  
Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc.  
Basement, French Bank Bldg.,  
A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer.  
Telephone 31867.

## PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received  
instructions from the Custodian  
of Property to sell by Public  
Auction, commencing at 10.30  
a.m.,

on WEDNESDAY, the  
17th April, 1946,

at the premises of  
THE KIN LEE GODOWN,  
THE PRAYA, KENNEDY  
TOWN,

65 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS  
GOODS, comprising:—  
Chinese Medicine,  
Empty Drums,  
Lasterine,  
Chinese Paper,  
Pig Skins,  
Hurricane Lamps,  
Old Furniture,  
Gas Mantle,  
Shoes,  
Etc., Etc., Etc.

The above Premises will be  
open to inspection on 15th and  
16th April, 1946, between  
10.00 a.m. and Noon, and  
between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the  
Conditions of Sale published in  
the 9th March, 1946, issue of  
the Gazette.

A. E. B. de SOUSA,  
Auctioneer.  
Hong Kong, April 15, 1946.

## LAMBERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors  
and Appraisers,  
Pedder Building,  
Telephone No. 20224.

## NOTICE

On and after the 18th April, 1946, the following Fares will  
come into operation on the Jordan Road, Mongkok and Shamshuipo  
Ferry Services:—

1st Class Single Fare	20 Cents
1st Class Single Fare (Armed Forces, Police and Children)	10 Cents
3rd Class Single Fare	10 Cents
Persons in Vehicles on Vehicular Ferry	20 Cents

THE HONGKONG & YAU MATI FERRY CO., LTD.

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COAL MERCHANTS, STEVEDORES, ARMY AND NAVY  
CONTRACTORS, AND GENERAL LABOUR SUPPLIERS.

We beg to inform H.M. Forces and the General Public  
of Hong Kong that we have Big Open Ground Storage  
To let at very moderate rental. Convenient trans-  
portation for lorries and loading and unloading of  
lighters. Very suitable accommodation for storing  
coal or other general cargo.

For further Particulars please Phone Nos. 27360 30452  
16/17, Connaught Road, Central.

## BURNS, PHILP &amp; CO., LTD.

## S.S. "EMPIRE GUNFLEET"

expected to arrive from SYDNEY  
about 3rd May.

For further particulars apply to

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P. & O. Building. Tel. 28031  
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## International Trade

## Nations Prepare For Conference

LONDON, APRIL 16.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS ACCEPTED THE UNITED  
STATES INVITATION TO NOMINATE REPRESENTA-  
TIVES TO ATTEND THE PRELIMINARY MEETING  
FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL  
CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT.  
ANNOUNCING THIS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO-  
DAY, MR. HERBERT MORRISON, LORD PRESIDENT  
OF THE COUNCIL, SAID: PRELIMINARY NEGOTIA-  
TIONS WERE DESIGNED TO PREPARE FOR A FULL  
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO BE CALLED BY  
THE UNITED NATIONS.

Mr. Morrison said that he understood  
the invitation had also been accepted by  
Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South  
Africa, India, Belgium, Luxembourg,  
Brazil, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia,  
France and the Netherlands. Russia was  
still considering the invitation.  
The British delegation would represent  
the British colonial empire, Newfoundland,  
Southern Rhodesia and Burma, assisted by  
advisers appointed by the government con-  
cerned but no date had yet been fixed for  
the preliminary meeting.

It was hoped that the countries attend-  
ing the preliminary meeting would reach  
a substantial agreement among themselves  
both on the adoption of an effective policy  
on domestic and international measures  
for preserving the high level of con-  
sumption and employment, and on positive  
contributions which they were prepared to  
offer towards a reduction of trade bar-  
riers of all kinds.

The intention was that any agreement  
reached on the basis of these offers should  
be considered by a full international con-  
ference in the hope that countries not  
attending the preliminary meeting would  
be prepared to make their contributions  
on a similar basis and that a comprehen-  
sive agreement should be brought into  
operation.

Concessions Sought  
Mr. Morrison said that the British  
Government was in communication with the  
Commonwealth Governments with the  
view to a meeting being held to discuss  
the American proposals in detail before  
the preliminary meeting to be convened by  
the United States. The date of the  
Commonwealth discussion would depend  
to some extent on the date of the latter  
and would be arranged to suit the con-  
venience of the Commonwealth Govern-  
ments concerned.

As it was vital that the United King-  
dom delegation should enter the nego-  
tiations with full understanding of the  
considered views of the trade, industry and  
labour of the country, the Government  
was getting in touch with the Association  
of British Chambers of Commerce, the  
Federation of British Industries, the Na-  
tional Union of Manufacturers and the  
Trades Union Congress.

He was anxious to know fairly what  
concessions the United Kingdom export in-  
dustries thought it important to make  
in the way of modifications of the  
United Kingdom tariff or by other aspects  
of trade proposals was invited to make its  
views known to the government depart-  
ment concerned.

Price Uncertainty  
He said that he recognised the difficulty  
of making constructive proposals particu-  
larly regarding the level of tariffs and pre-  
ferences when the uncertainty about the  
future trend of prices and costs was un-  
avoidable but he believed that it was in  
the best interests of the country to join  
in a determined effort to secure a clear-  
ance of trade barriers by concerted inter-  
national action while the situation was  
still fluid.

Mr. Morrison said that the advantages  
and disadvantages to national interests  
could only be assessed in the light of  
final offers and counter offers and he  
therefore appealed to all concerned to  
remember that the ultimate object was  
to secure worldwide lowering of trade  
barriers as a way to a great increase  
in international commerce and so contrib-  
ute to that expansion of Britain's own  
exports which was essential to the main-  
tenance of her position as a great nation.  
Replying to questions, Mr. Morrison  
said that the undertakings regarding im-  
perial preference given by the Prime  
Minister would stand. The discussion  
would not prejudice the Government's long  
term policy of settled markets and prices  
for agriculture.

He would draw the Colonial Secretary's  
attention to the question of continuing  
trade organisations throughout the colonial  
empire.

He did not think the negotiations would  
prejudice the bulk buying for nation by  
nation.—Herald.

DRAINING FRANCE  
OF GOLD

Paris, April 16.

Andre Philip, French Finance  
Minister, today informed the  
Finance Commission of the  
French Assembly that it was  
necessary to withdraw imme-  
diately from the Bank of  
France's gold stock 85,000,000-  
000 francs (about \$78,000,000)  
to pay for essential imports  
from America.  
Responsible financial authorities  
in Paris later stated that they  
had no doubt that by the  
end of this year France would be  
deprived of her last ounce of  
gold.—Reuter.

## FORD PROFITS

New York, April 16.  
The Ford Motor Company of  
Canada Ltd. reported a net pro-  
fit of \$1,031,000 for 1945 or  
\$1.01 cent a common share  
against \$3,144,000 or \$1.90 a  
common share in 1944.  
The report said the share  
earnings are on the combined  
class A and B of the common  
stock.—Associated Press.

SHIPPING  
MOVEMENTS

## Arrivals

Yesterday:—Whitesand Bay,  
Wosang and U.S. L.S.T's 449.  
466-732-1012.

## Scheduled Arrivals

Today:—S.S. Samacok from  
Milke.  
Tomorrow:—H.M.S. Lafos from  
Shanghai and R.F.A. Erin from  
Australia.

## Departures

Yesterday:—L.C.I.-L. 172 for  
Canton, H.M.S. Tally-ho for Syd-  
ney and S.S. Masbate for Hai-  
phong.

## Scheduled Departures

Tomorrow:—H.M.S. Swiftsure  
for Shanghai and Yokohama.

Waiting For Peace  
In Indonesia

Batavia, Apr. 15.  
American and British business  
agents and technicians are wait-  
ing in the British and Dutch con-  
trolled areas in the Netherlands  
East Indies for return of some  
degree of peace and stability in  
the government.  
While the diplomatic machinery  
grinds slowly toward a settlement  
of the Indonesian and Dutch im-  
passe and the control of the island  
remains divided between Allied  
and Indonesian troops, revival of  
the once flourishing commercial  
life has been postponed indefinitely.

Eight months after the Japa-  
nese surrender, the Indies is still  
closed as a source of some of the  
world's most vitally needed com-  
modities such as oil, rubber, su-  
gar, tin, spices, quinine and  
coffee. Nearly all interests face  
enormous expenditures before  
they can resume operations on  
account of the damages sustained  
during the fighting.—Associated  
Press.

Britain Not Buying  
Cotton Abroad

London, Apr. 16.  
H. A. Marquand, Overseas  
Trade Secretary, told a House of  
Commons questioner yesterday  
that Britain has no intention of  
buying cotton through foreign  
futures markets.  
The questioner, Conservative  
Sir Waldron Smithers, suggested  
that unless the Government Cot-  
ton Buying Commission buys in  
the futures markets it "can not  
secure the most advantageous  
price" nor could it "prevent a  
world sellers ring from being put  
up" against Britain.  
Under a recent Government  
decision, the wartime Government  
purchasing system was continued  
into peacetime and the Liverpool  
Futures Market was closed per-  
manently.—Associated Press.

## N. Y. COTTON

New York, Apr. 16.  
New York cotton futures prices  
were 22/100 to 22/100 of a cent  
per pound higher at noon today,  
after making larger gains earlier  
on mill and speculative buying,  
but traders generally awaited fur-  
ther congressional moves affecting  
prices.  
Noon prices: May, 27.06; July,  
27.72; October, 27.08.  
New Orleans cotton futures  
opened 10/100 to 20/100 of a  
cent per pound higher.  
The New York stock market  
was irregular, with numerous  
leading stocks, motors, railroads  
and metals lower from earlier  
to above \$1 a share lower. The  
lowest price, 1/4 cent, was for  
certainly recently struck and the  
cotton futures market.—Associated  
Press.

## BRIDGE NOTES

Today's hand was overbid, but  
good luck combined with good  
play enabled South to make his  
slam contract.  
South Dealer  
North-South vulnerable  
North-South 30 part-score

S. A 10 8 3  
H. A Q 8 7 2  
D. Q 8 4  
C. 10

E. Q J  
H. 6 4  
D. Q 7 8 2  
C. Q 9 8 5 3

N  
W  
S  
E

S. 9 7 6 4  
H. K J 10 9  
D. A J  
C. A K 3

The bidding: South West North East  
1H Pass 3H Pass  
3NT Pass 4H Pass  
5H Pass 6H Pass

West opened the Queen of  
spades, and South looked at the  
dummy rather disconsolately. It  
was possible that he would lose  
a diamond and two spade tricks  
down two at a voluntarily bid  
slam! But there was nothing to  
be gained by scowling at his partner,  
so South decided to make  
his only play for the contract.  
He won the first trick with  
dummy's spade Ace and im-  
mediately led a low diamond, suc-  
cessfully finessing the Jack. When  
that held, South breathed a mild  
sigh of relief; but his troubles  
were not yet over. The next step  
was to draw two rounds of  
trumps, and then South laid down  
the diamond Ace, followed by the  
top clubs. Dummy next ruffed a  
club, and South ruffed dummy's  
Queen of diamonds.

At this stage, both the North  
and South hands were void of  
the minor suits, each hand held  
trumps, and only two spades  
were left in the dummy. And  
now South led a low spade. The  
opponents were helpless. If West  
won the Jack, any return lead  
would allow dummy to discard  
the losing spade while South  
ruffed. And if East overtook  
with the spade King, dummy's  
spade ten would become establish-  
ed as a natural winner.

Yesterday you were Howard  
Schenken's partner and, non-  
vulnerable against vulnerable op-  
ponents, you held:

S. K J 9 7  
H. A J 4  
D. K 10 5 3  
C. A 10

The bidding:  
Major You Jacoby Schenken  
1S Pass 2D Pass  
2S Pass 3NT Pass  
3NT (1)

ANSWER: Double. The oppo-  
nents' suits are not going to de-  
velop well for them, and they ought  
to be set anywhere from one to  
four tricks, depending on the lo-  
cation of a few minor honors.  
Score 100 per cent for double,  
0 for any other bid.

## QUESTION

Today you hold the same hand,  
but the bidding is different:  
Major You Jacoby Schenken  
1S Pass 2C Pass  
3C (1)  
What do you bid? (Answer  
Tomorrow).

## BOOM PREDICTED

San Francisco, April 15.  
Havey Gibson, president of  
the Manufacturers Trust Com-  
pany of New York, predicted in  
an interview here today that  
boom business will last "for  
about three years."  
Gibson said inflation was al-  
ready here but it is not to be  
greatly feared because "we have  
controls which will keep it from  
running away with us."—Asso-  
ciated Press.

## BRITAIN CRITICISED

London, Apr. 16.  
The Moscow radio, heard here  
by the Associated Press last night,  
criticized Britain for the failure  
to evacuate its garrisons in the  
Middle East. "Although the  
broadcast stated, 'any reason for  
them has long ceased to exist,'"  
Citing British policy in Iraq,  
Transjordan, Lebanon and Egypt,  
the Middle Eastern people  
"are legitimately resentful of the  
continued presence of foreign  
troops."—Associated Press.

## SMALL CORN CROP

Washington, Apr. 16.  
The Department of Agricul-  
ture estimated the 1945-46  
world corn crop at 5,050,000,000  
bushels, the smallest since 1941.  
The estimate was four per cent  
below the 1944-45 crop, with de-  
clines noted in Europe and North  
America.—Associated Press.

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30th April

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SAILING TO SINGAPORE Noon 20th April  
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SAILING TO BANGKOK 4 p.m. 23rd April  
S.S. "NINGHAI"  
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SAILING TO CANTON 0.00 a.m. 20th April  
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# CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1946.

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## Murder Of 2,500,000 People

### Rosenberg Tells Of Quisling Talks

#### Battle For Changchun

Chungking, Apr. 16.  
The battle for the Manchurian capital of Changchun was under way yesterday between Chinese Government and Communist forces.

The Communists attacked on Sunday for two hours before the final withdrawal of the Soviet occupation forces and, by Monday, had already gained control of all three airfields.

Gunfire has been constant for the past ten hours. The Communists are making determined attacks from the northwest and the south. The Government forces are already short of ammunition.

Meanwhile, a Chinese Central News Agency dispatch from Mukden said the Government troops repulsed a heavy Communist attack 15 miles from Sipingkai, 80 miles south of Changchun.

The pro-Communist "New China Daily News" in a despatch dated Manchuria said that Kuomintang attacks on Peking and Changchun were "repulsed by Communist-led popular forces with heavy casualties."

The despatch said that more than 1,000 Chinese Government troops surrendered in these battles and other northeast clashes. The same newspaper published a Yanan despatch that the Executive Headquarters in Peking ordered the Kuomintang army to halt their efforts to "sneak" into Manchuria to reinforce the Government units already there.—Associated Press.

## SZEPINGKAI CAPTURED

Chungking, April 16.  
Chinese Government troops driving north for the defense of Changchun, capital of Manchuria, captured the key railway junction of Szepingkai, the Government Central News Agency reported last night.

Thus far there have been at least two serious clashes. Chinese sources reported that the Nationalist 52nd Army had sent two divisions into the Penhsuih iron-mining district, about 40 miles southeast of Mukden, which had been cut off for four days and were forced to fall back ten miles.

The two Nationalist divisions were said to have suffered 2,000 casualties in an action described as being as bitter as any they had fought during the war.

The New First Army, which was moving slowly on foot and by mule cart with heavy American equipment and weapons, were within 20 miles of Sipingkai, on the main line from Mukden to Changchun.—Associated Press.

## Weather Stations Closed Down

Washington, April 16.  
The U.S. Navy only let it be known "unofficially" today that a Russian request closed two United States weather stations set up in Siberia under an agreement reached at Potsdam.

Capt. Arthur Cumberland, who commanded one of the stations, and Capt. Samuel Frankel, former naval attaché at Moscow, told the story in a statement and news conference in the Navy Department press room.

However, the Navy public relations section said later the two spoke for themselves and the account was not official.

Cumberland and Frankel said today the stations were established at Khabarovsk and Petropavlovsk with a total staff of 94 officers and men. They were discontinued three months

NUERNBERG, APRIL 16.  
THE NAZI ARCH-PREACHER, ALFRED ROSENBERG, YES-TERDAY GAVE A 20-MINUTE TESTIMONY OF HIS RELATIONS WITH THE NORWEGIAN TRAITOR, VIDKUN QUILSING, FROM 1933 UNTIL THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF SCANDINAVIA IN 1940.

ON THE WITNESS STAND BEFORE THE ALLIED TRIBUNAL ROSENBERG ADMITTED HE HAD TAKEN QUILSING TO SEE THE FUHRER FIVE MONTHS BEFORE THE NORTHERN INVASION TO REPORT ALLIED PLANS THERE BUT THE FIRST HE LEARNED OF THE INVASION ITSELF WAS FROM READING THE NEWSPAPERS.

Rosenberg insisted that Hitler never allowed him to participate in any foreign, political or military discussion. He added that the Norwegian Government's neutrality had been described as sham and that German invasion craft barely reached Trondheim ahead of the British forces.

Giving a laconic recital of the Nazi ideology, Rosenberg made charges of disloyalty against German Jews. Asked by attorney Alfred Thomas to explain why he advocated expelling all Jews from Europe, he recalled how Jewish professors told German soldiers coming back from the first world war that their comrades had died on the field of dishonor.

When Thomas reminded him that 12,000 Jewish soldiers had died at the front in that war, Rosenberg admitted he was always cognizant that the Jews were German citizens.

#### Murder Camp Story

Rudolf Hoess, commandant of the dreaded Auschwitz concentration camp, hung his head when confronted with his own confession of having ordered the gassing of 2,500,000 people.

"Yes, it is all true," he said. Called from prison to testify for Ernst Kaltenbrunner, former chief of Hitler's Security Police, Hoess told without trace of emotion and in a high pitched voice the inside story of the Auschwitz murder camp.

He described a conference in Berlin in 1941 at which the Gestapo chief, Heinrich Himmler, told him that Auschwitz was to be the liquidation camp for the extermination of Jews.

"During my term there," the slightly dark-haired Nazi said, "more than 2,000,000 Jews—men, women and children—were destroyed. Two or three trains arrived every day, each bringing two thousand."

"When the victims arrived, everything they had was taken from them. Then they immediately went to their deaths."

(When shown a huge map of Germany marked with 300 concentration camps, Hoess said that the end of the war, Germany had only 13 camps. The rest were labour camps for prisoners.)

The commandants faced a hopeless task towards the end of the war, he said. Disease and plague took an increasing toll and camps became full of sick and dying.—Reuter.

## CONFUSION IN UNITED STATES

Tokyo, Apr. 16.  
Brigadier-General Ken R. Dyke, chief of Allied Headquarters civil information and education section, said on his return today from 46 days in the United States that "American people seem to be concerned in fighting for luxuries while the rest of the world is fighting for the necessities of life."

Dyke said that he was encouraged at finding how well the public were informed on activities in Japan, but found many Americans were interested only in American problems.

"There is a great deal of confusion among Americans as to what is going to be necessary in the international field. It is time there was the realization that it is going to take a generation or more for the United States to clean up problems it shouldered when it entered the war.—Associated Press.

## News Of "Old Vic"

London, Apr. 16.  
The famous Old Vic Theatre—nucleus of the forthcoming National Theatre, today announced a triple development plan.

An experimental theatre for new forms of stage writing presentation and architecture is to be established under the famous French producer, Monsieur Michel Saint Denis. In September, Old Vic will start a children's theatre under Mr. George Devine, recently returned from Burma. This will play to organized school parties in term time, but in holidays will be opened to the public, though adults will have to be accompanied by a child. In September, Mr. Glen Shaw will open the Old Vic Theatre as a school for training in all branches of theatrical acting, production, design, stage management and lighting.

This announcement follows the successful launching by the Old Vic sister organisation, Sadlers Wells Ballet, of the Junior Ballet Co. of the Sadlers Wells Opera Ballet, with a presentation of a new Ballet "Assembly Ball," by Miss Andree Howard, based on Bizet's symphony in C.

When the present London season closes at the end of the month, the Old Vic Theatre Company is going to New York for two months.—London Press Service.

#### HOLIDAYS IN BRITAIN

London, Apr. 16.  
A further contingent of 200 French children arrived in Britain today on a three and a half months' holiday. The Emergency Council for Help to France continues the holiday scheme for children who were bombed out during the war, or whose parents were members of the resistance movement.

In the same spirit the Swiss Red Cross has offered hospitality to 200 delicate London children, who will leave later this month for six months at Adelboden.

The "Daily Express" reports that during the summer, 5,000 British children will spend a fortnight's holiday in Holland, and 5,000 Dutch children will go to Great Britain.—London Press Service.

## FOOD SHOULD BE POOLED

Osawa, Apr. 16.  
Canadian Senator A. N. McLean, speaking here on the European food situation today, said: "Why should nations like Spain and Portugal, who supplied Hitler with food products during the war, be allowed freely to ship similar products to America when other parts of Europe are said to be starving?"

"Europe should form a pool of its own and keep them in its own continent until the domestic needs are supplied."—Reuter.

## If Gamelin Had Attacked Nazi Line

London, April 16.  
Members of the Polish High Command which met the Nazi invasion in 1939 say that if France had carried out the provisions of the secret military alliance with Poland, the second world war would probably have, for the most part, been fought on German soil.

Lieut.-Gen. Marian Kukiel, Minister of National Defence in the former Polish government, asserted in London that the promised French offensive in the west, which never materialized after the invasion of Poland, would have changed the whole nature of the war. He said that both High Commands had been informed that Hitler was manning the Siegfried Line with comparatively weak forces.

Lieut.-Gen. Kukiel contended that a major Allied offensive would have cracked the Siegfried Line and carried French and British troops into Germany itself. The Polish Military Headquarters here said that their intelligence showed that Hitler had 78 ground divisions inside Poland and only 11 divisions defending the Siegfried Line.—Associated Press.

## 'Slap-Happy' Inouye

(Continued from Page 5).  
You are aware that there are 30 to 40 witnesses in the case against you?—Yes, Sir.

Will you believe me that the principal one of these witnesses is Rampo Ghilote?—If you mention it, yes.

I suggest that Rampo Ghilote was compelled under water torture to give information?—He himself brought information to Moriama about innocent people who were arrested. He was himself arrested for giving false information.

#### "We Want Justice"

Now, if Dr. Atienza says that his arrest was caused by the fact that he was under torture of Wong Pui, is that correct?—No, Sir.

The reason is because you suggest that Rampo Ghilote was the one who gave Dr. Atienza away?—Yes, Sir.

Inouye was then re-examined by Mr. Lo.

Mr. Lo: Mr. Inouye, did you deliberately come to Court to trump up something against Rampo Ghilote on behalf of your defence?—It is a fact that Ghilote was an informer of Moriama. He was given rice and Moriama's name-card which he could show to other defendants.

Do you say these against Rampo Ghilote? Why?—Because we want justice, don't we? He got innocent people in trouble during the occupation and now he wants to get innocent people in trouble again.

All the evidence you have given in this Court. Is it false or true?—It's not false. It's true.

#### Knew Wong

The next witness called by the defence was Lam Ping-lei, who said that he was residing in Sai-yung-chol Street and was a motor-car repairer. He had known George Wong for six years.

## SPORTS SECTION

### How Many Should M.C.C. Send "Down Under"? MANY RECORDS BROKEN

(By Vernon Morgan, Reuter's Sports Editor)

London, April 16.  
With the cricket season about to begin, the question of the M.C.C. team for Australia is already being discussed, not so much the actual players, for even stalwarts must prove themselves during the coming season, but how many should be sent.

The prominent cricket writer-player, E. H. D. Sewell, in his latest book "Overthrows" is of the opinion that not more than 15 should go, while 14 is plenty.

## RACING CALL-OVERS

London, Apr. 16.  
The Victoria Club call-over for the Two Thousand Guineas, running at Newmarket on May 1, were: 11 to 4 Gulf Stream, 5 to 1 Khaled and 13 to 2 Aldislamp, all offered. 8 to 1 Radiotherapy taken and offered. 9 to 1 Edward Tudor offered. 10 to 1 Goyama taken and offered. 100 to 1 East and Confiance, 100 to 1 Lincolning Neapolitan, Fleet Street, Sky High and Theyuvraj, all offered.

Callover for the Derby, running at Epsom: 11 to 2 Gulf Stream taken and offered. 8 to 1 Khaled offered. 9 to 1 Nigral taken and offered. 9 to 1 Aldis Lamp offered. 19 to 2 taken. 100 to 1 Edward Tudor taken and offered. 100 to 1 Radiotherapy offered. 100 to 1 taken. 20 to 1 Fast and Fair offered. 25 to 1 taken. 25 to 1 White Jacket offered. 25 to 1 Theyuvraj offered. 33 to 1 taken. 33 to 1 Fleet Street, Lincoln Imp, Mascote, Sky High and 40 to 1 Neapolitan, all offered.

Lord Derby's Gulf Stream was made a 11 to 4 favourite for the Two Thousand Guineas, running at Newmarket on May 1 and a 11 to 2 favourite for the Derby running at Epsom on June 5, when the Victoria Club call-over on the races were held today.

Six Derby horses were backed to win a total of £43,000, the feature being the demand for Monsieur Boussac's French trained champion Mirgal, who was supported at 9 to 1 to win £14,000. M. Boussac recently withdrew all his English-trained horses because of exchange difficulties.

Lord Astor's two candidates, Fast and Fair and Aldis Lamp, were both backed, former at 25 to 1 to win £8,000 then the price was cut to 22, while Aldis Lamp was supported for £4,000 at 19 to 2, leaving 9 to 1 the best offer.

Gulf Stream was supported to win £5,000, Edward Tudor £5,000 and White Jacket and Theyuvraj each £5,000.—Reuter.

## Betting Against Woodcock

New York, Apr. 16.  
Tom Marullo is a hot 2-5 favourite to beat Bruce Woodcock, British heavyweight champion, when they meet next month. This is because little is known of Woodcock in the United States and also in the hope of attracting business.

Woodcock, who spent the first quiet day here, will remain in the city for a few days while training camp arrangements are being made. He will probably train in a quiet spot in New Jersey.

The British champion will attend the opening game of the baseball season today between the New York Giants and the Philadelphia Phillies in the National League.—Reuter.

was one of them. All the other drivers had an arm-band except himself who was kept there as a motor-mechanic.

In reply to questions from Mr. du Silva, witness said that the Kikun sign was put up at the Nathan Hotel about ten days after the Japanese came in. Arm-bands were issued, witness said, after the Kikun Hotel established themselves at the hotel. Before that the only Chinese who wore arm-bands were those who came in with the vanguard of the Japanese Army.

The next witness was Tsui George Wong for six years.

Witness recalled having been at the time of the Japanese entry into Hong Kong forced to work as a driver for the Japanese. He remained with the Japanese only for a few days and then fled from the service as he was not paid a salary and considered his work dangerous.

In reply to questions from Mr. du Silva, witness admitted that he was under arrest at Stanley and was charged with high treason. Wong, he agreed, was a prison-mate of his.

## BASEBALL

New York, Apr. 16.  
In what may well be a preview of the pennant races, St. Louis's high scoring Red Birds and Washington's snappy Senators resigned as the Grapefruit champions of their respective leagues as the 1946 spring training season closed.

Cardinals with a record of 24 victories and 11 defeats for a .686 percentage, won handsily in the national league, leading their nearest rivals, the Philadelphia Phillies, by 171 points. The Phils and Pittsburgh Pirates with 17-10 and 22-21 won and lost records, were the only outfits besides the Cardinals in the Senior Circuit playing better than .500 ball.

The Washington Senators topped the American League with 21 and 10 for a .677 mark, ahead of the Philadelphia three ties and .618 and the New York Yankees .615 average.—Associated Press.

## BURTON TO STAY AT HOME

London, Apr. 16.  
Dick Burton, British open golf champion, said yesterday he would not be able to accept an invitation to participate in a round-robin tournament in the United States from May 30 to June 6.

Burton, professional at the Sale Village (Cheshire) club, said he would like to play but "my present duties would not permit me to leave far enough in advance for practice and get adjusted to the change in climate."

"When I would have to rush back for the British Open starting July 1," Burton added, "I hope, however, that Byron Nelson and other leading American players will come over here for the Open."—Associated Press.

## SOCCER TEAM CHOSEN

Following have been chosen to represent the Rest against the League Champions (N.A.F.) on Monday, April 22 at 6 p.m. on the Navy ground, Causeway Bay.

Back (Navy "B"): Hau Yung-wang (Eastern) and Tse Kam-hung (S. China); Jack (44 Cdo.), Hau King-shing (Eastern) and Carr (Navy "B"); Lau Ching-sung (S. China), Fung King-choi (Eastern), Wills (Navy "B"), Chow Man-chi (S. China) and Wong King-choi (K. Wah).

Reserves: Wise (R.E.), McNamara (44 Cdo.), Leung Wing-chiu (S. China) and Xavier (Civilian "A").

Team Manager: L/Opl. J. Sharp. Club Secretaries are requested to notify players of their team to report to the Team Manager-L/Opl. J. Sharp at the dressing room at 5:15 p.m. sharp.

## CLARENCE DEAD

London, Apr. 16.  
Clarence, mother of Sun Charlot, the King's One Thousand Guineas Oaks and St. Leger winner of 1942, is dead.

This famous national stud mare was overdue to foal again to Hyperion and was at Lord Rosebery's stud to be mated next with Blue Peter.

Her foal would have been a full sister to Sun Charlot, whom Lord Rosebery, the late Lord Rosebery, considered the best filly he has ever ridden.—Reuter.

## SPORTS SECTION

### How Many Should M.C.C. Send "Down Under"? MANY RECORDS BROKEN

Seattle, Apr. 16.  
Dazed officials packed up the battered record books after the annual women's indoor national amateur athletic union swimming and diving championships at the University of Washington pool.

Fourteen existing records were shattered and another—for want of an existing record—was claimed by the world standard as a result of the whirlwind three day splash party which wound up on last night.

San Francisco's Crystal Plunge Squad won the team competition with 52 points to 43 for Portland, Oregon's Multnomah Squad. Both clubs took five first each.

The only event which survived the record assault was the 300 yard individual medley. San Francisco's Ann Curtis was high point girl with 16 points, as she retained the 220 yards and 440 yards free style championships and shared relay race points.

Brenda Helser of Portland set a 100 yards free style record, wrestling the title from Miss Curtis and also figured in two record breaking performances on free style relay and medley teams.—Associated Press.

## Mid-Week Races And Fuel

London, Apr. 16.  
The Jockey Club replied to the week-end statement by Mr. Emmanuel Shinwell, Minister for Fuel, that mid-week racing affected coal production when a spokesman said: "The season's race fixture list, with its mid-week feature, was made after consultation with the Government, and the Club has not received any communication from any member of the Government."

"If the Government were to decide that in national interest mid-week sport should be discouraged, then the Jockey Club would cooperate."

It was pointed out that after six years of war the Government was anxious to cultivate sport and opportunities for relaxation, and also that no major mid-week race fixture is being held in the coal producing area until Wednesday, Sept. 11, when the St. Leger is running at Doncaster.—Reuter.

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The Washington Senators topped the American League with 21 and 10 for a .677 mark, ahead of the Philadelphia three ties and .618 and the New York Yankees .615 average.—Associated Press.

## RADIO

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17th 1946.  
CLASSICAL REQUEST HOUR.  
Z.B.W. HONGKONG broadcasting on a frequency of 640 Kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 6.30 to 7.30 p.m. and 9.00 to 11.00 p.m. also on 9.52 Megacycles. H.K.T.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.  
12.35 p.m.—Music from the Films.  
1.00 p.m.—News and Announcements.  
1.10 p.m.—Deputy Mayor's Band.  
1.30 p.m.—Light Spanish Music with Conchita Supervia (Soprano).  
2.00 p.m.—Class Down.  
2.30 p.m.—A Variety Programme.  
2.50 p.m.—London Relay—News.  
3.15 p.m.—"Piano Playtime"—ENSA.  
3.30 p.m.—A Light Orchestral Concert with Owen Gately (Soprano) and Tudor Davis (Tenor).  
4.00 p.m.—Classical Request Hour.  
4.30 p.m.—London Relay—News.  
5.05 p.m.—Music for Dancing.  
5.45 p.m.—Patricia Bonborough at the Piano.  
6.00 p.m.—Half an Hour Sixth Off-beat.  
6.30 p.m.—New Light Symphony Orchestra.  
7.00 p.m.—Class Down.

Programmes marked ENSA are recorded specially for Services Entertainment by the Dept. of National Services Entertainment.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, The Newspaper Enterprise, Limited, by WALTER JAMES KEANE, Windsor House, Hong Kong.